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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

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September 25, 1972 No. 5222

****
* NATIONAL *
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POLITICAL LINE

Party Committee of Haipin Commune, Peitaiho District, Doggedly Follows the Method of "From the Masses and To the Masses," Searches for Experience and Laws and Strengthens Education in the Basic Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 12, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) The Party committee of Haipin commune, Peitaiho district, Chinhuangtao municipality, Hopei Province, following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "A line and a viewpoint must be discussed regularly and repeatedly. It will not do to discuss it with only a small number of people, but we must let the broad masses of revolutionaries know about it," combines the study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and the summing up of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the commune, enlivens line education, and energetically pushes forward the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production, so that the situation of revolution and production becomes more and more favorable.

In August 1962 Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the class struggle at home and in foreign countries and of the struggle between the two lines in the Party at the Peitaiho Work Conference of the Central Committee and the 10th plenary session of the 8th Central Committee. At that time he also formulated for our Party a basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and issued the great call "Never forget class struggle" to the whole Party and all the people in the country.

After its formation, the new Party committee of Haipin commune, Peitaiho district, made the serious study of this basic line personally formulated by Chairman Mao the principal content of the Party committee's ideological building. In the course of study, members of the Party committee strengthened their understanding of the Party's basic line ideologically and theoretically in combination with the experience of the struggle between the two lines in the commune.

In the course of summing up past historical experience, they realized that in the past they fell into the trap of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i partly because the line consciousness of the Party committee itself was low and partly because they failed to conduct line education on the broad masses of people. To correct the past erroneous tendency of "the superior takes care of the line and the subordinate takes care of the work," they must let the broad masses of revolutionaries know the Party's basic line. To achieve this, they must conduct education, using typical experiences and concrete examples which the masses could see. This is the only way to make education active, easy to understand and easy to remember.

Among the experiences summed up by the Party committee of the commune were: That of Ts'aoch'ang production brigade in using class struggle to push forward production struggle; that of Tingchuang production brigade in following the socialist road firmly and repelling interferences from the "Left" and the Right; that of Tungchai production brigade in correctly implementing the guideline of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" by energetically grasping ideological building of the leadership squad, etc. These experiences were popularized throughout the commune.

Through the study of the Party's basic line and these experiences, the broad masses of cadres and people further understood some of the laws governing the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and raised their consciousness of line struggle. The following are some of what they learned:

1. As the dictatorship of the proletariat becomes firmer and firmer, the class enemy tries to restore capitalism and to find agents for them in the leadership squads by using such methods as forcing their way in and pulling people out. Consequently, leadership squads at various levels must bear in mind firmly Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle," step up ideological building and promptly see through the class enemy's schemes.

Through the experience of Ts'aoch'ang production brigade everybody found out the enemy's way of attack: When we score achievements, he comes out to flatter us to make us optimistic and blind. When we are confronted with difficulties or problems, he fans up evil wind and kindles evil fire to break the fighting will of the cadres and masses. After a political movement he plays honest and becomes active in an attempt to bite people quietly. The revolutionary committee of Ts'aoch'ang production brigade was able to win new victories in revolution and production because it found out the laws governing the activities of the class enemy and gained the initiative in the struggle against the enemy.

2. Another conspicuous characteristic of the class enemy in his sabotage activities in the countryside is his interference with the implementation of the Party's various guidelines and policies from the "Left" and the Right to undermine the consolidation and development of the collective economy. Some of the commune members of Tingchuang production brigade at one time

followed the wrong path of giving up agriculture in favor of commerce under the interference of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. After interferences from the right were repudiated, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i again tried their undermining from the extreme "Left" which made this production brigade stop even some of its proper subsidiary productions and affected even agricultural production. But finally they seriously studied the Party's basic line and correctly implemented the guideline "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development." This enabled them to win victory in revolution and productio..

From then on they have been playing attention to looking out for another tendency under cover when they endeavor to suppress a tendency. For instance, when we repudiate the tendency of 'grasping food grains, cotton and oils without distinguishing friend from foe" we must also pay attention to the erroneous tendency, "It is safe to grasp politics but dangerous to grasp production," which may emerge. When we repudiate spontaneous forces of capitalism, "work points in command" and "material incentive," in the countryside, we must also pay attention to "Leftist" tendencies contrary to the rural economic policies, which may emerge.

3. During the historical period of socialism, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that between the socialist road and the capitalist road always become brisk and slack alternatively and an important struggle takes place every few years. Consequently we must not take the momentary rise and fall of class struggle as an indication that it sometimes exists and sometimes does not. We must also not consider the class enemy's changing of his means as a change of his nature. We must be good at discerning the new tendencies and new features of the class struggle, at taking the initiative in attacking the class enemy and at winning continuous victories.

Using the method of from the masses and to the masses, the Party committee of the commune popularizes among the masses the good experiences in education in the basic line summed up from the experiences of the masses. This pushes forward the penetrating development of education in the basic line. Members of the Party committee conduct education in the basic line extensively by various means including the study of "three histories" (family history, village history and Party history), meetings for the investigation of the "three olds" (old Party members, old cadres and old poor peasants), discussion of experience by leading cadres, etc. The masses indicate that when education in the basic line is conducted in this way, they find it easy to learn and remember firmly. In the meantime, the education movement can go deep and bring about good results.

* * *

PLA EMPLOYEES

Grasp the Initiative in Typing Work

by

Lu Hsiao-ying and Sun Li, typists of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 12, 1972)

Our typing pool serves the offices of the unit. At the beginning, we felt typing work was passive work, "typing whatever documents people send us."

Can the passive situation be changed? Can we grasp the initiative of typing work? Chairman Mao said: "We must eliminate blindness in the Party, encourage reasoning, learn the method of analysis and cultivate the habit of analyzing." Our work is passive because we are blind to our work and lack understanding. The only way to grasp the initiative of work is to reason seriously and sum up the patterns of typing work.

There is a record book in the typing pool in which a record is kept of the contents and the time of documents typed and printed and from what unit they come during the past few years. In the past we only looked at it as a record of work done. Later we began to reason and discovered from this book the changing development of documents sent here for typing from various departments. By looking up past records we found that one of the department always sent documents here for typing either at the beginning or the end of the month because it had to report to its superior organ during the period. This was a great enlightenment for us. Later we made extensive inquiries at various departments and studied carefully the relation between typing work and the work of the units. In this way we slowly understood in greater detail the contents and requirements of our typing.

Generally speaking, typing is busy work; but there are still times when there is much work and times when there is less work. Such workload varies according to the political situation and the work in the units. When major political education campaigns are under way or during the end of the year, important festivals or memorial days documents to be typed increase markedly; this is especially true with documents coming from political organizations. When concentrated political education is changed into normal military training, documents from military departments increase correspondingly. In the meantime, there is also a general pattern about the type of document from various departments to be typed or printed.

In this way we can generally forecast when we would have more or less work and more or less of what type of documents as well as what type of documents would tend to be more urgent, etc. So we succeed in grasping the prliminary initiative by making proper arrangements according to the situation.

assigning work in a reasonable way and completing tasks assigned to us by various departments according to quality and time.

Objective matters develop continuously and the only way to adjust our ideology to the changing situation is to analyze and reason incessantly. This year after the units began their education in ideology and the political line, we were a little slow in typing documents sent here from political departments. Thus we analyzed the character tray and discovered: Among words used in certain common phrases such as "struggle between the two lines," "read and study seriously" etc., some were located along the side of the tray, some were at the corners and, some of them were not in the tray at all. Therefore we had to stop and look for the characters, which reduced the speed of our work. The situation of revolution changed, but our tray never changed. So we realized that to increase speed and quality we must reform the type tray.

We were all new hands and did not have any experience in reforming the type tray. Increase, decrease or change of the position of one of the characters would involve several surrounding characters; sometimes even dozens of characters had to be moved as a result. Consequently, we were afraid that the situation might get out of hand. But where could we find out how to reform the type tray? Chairman Mao pointed out: "All true knowledge comes from direct experience." Anything can be done as long as one has the determination. Typing is learned through practice, therefore the only way to acquire experience in and learn ways to reform the type tray is to look for it carefully and repeatedly in practice.

So we experimented on one typewriter first. We studied as we carried out the reform. We tried to retain the merits of the original typewriter as well as make full use of every character according to the new situation. In addition, we also put together into the same section of the tray all characters and phrases that fell under the same category and belonged to the same concept, so that they could be memorized and found easily.

After repeated analyses, comparisons, adjustments and alternations on the type tray, the first reformed typewriter type tray was born. Later we made three or four major and minor changes according to the new situation. Every time we make a change, every time we enrich our experience and increase our work efficiency. This makes typing work advance forward ceaselessly side by side with the development of practice and changes in knowledge.

* * *

RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

How To Implement Better the Rural Economic Policy?

- A summary of the symposiums of some of the leading comrades of T'ienshui district and several hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 13, 1972)

How should we implement better the Party's rural economic policies and fully mobilize the socialist initiative of the broad masses of commune members? These are an important question in the further development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production.

Recently some of the leading comrades of T'ienshui district and several hsien in Kansu held several symposiums to discuss this question. They agreed unanimously that to implement better various economic policies it was necessary to grasp the Party's basic line firmly, do political work well, implement the cadre policy and strive to remold our world outlook. The following are summaries of their speeches:

*

Firmly Grasp the Party's Basic Line

Ch'ang K'un, Deputy Director of the Production Headquarters of the Revolutionary Committee of T'ienshui District:

The Party's specific policies are formulated according to the Party's general line, general policy and general task. We shall be liable to waver between the "Left" and the Right when we carry out specific policies if we fail to understand fully the Party's general line, general policy and general task.

During the periods of land reform, collectivization and communalization, T'ienshui district did relatively well in its implementation of the various policies formulated by Chairman Mao. Its total output of food grain was increased from 800,000,000-odd chin during the beginning of the liberation to about 1,300,000,000 chin. During the several following years the district was interfered with by the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, which impaired the system of socialist ownership. As a result, output of food grains remained at about 1,000,000,000 chin during normal years and even lower during calamity-stricken years.

During recent years, under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress, the district struggled against interferences from the "Left" and the Right and gradually implemented the Party's various policies. As a result, the total grain output was increased to 1,500,000,000 or 1,600,000,000 chin during the past two years. Reviewing the historical

facts of the line struggle, we can see even more clearly the close relation between the Party's basic line and specific policies.

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Shih Wen-chieh, member of the Standing Committee of the Hsiho Hsien Party Committee and Vice Chairman of the Hsien Revolutionary Committee:

If we fail to act according to the policies formulated by Chairman Mao, it is useless to give noisy lip service to the upholding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After a series analysis of our implementation of the Party's line and policies in the past, the standing committee of the hsien Party committee realized: Separation of the Party's basic line and specific policies and making them antagonistic to each other is in reality violation of the Party's line.

Many facts have proved that grave capitalist tendencies are always caused by failure to implement the Party's economic policies thoroughly. During a period of time, Yangyin production brigade of Yinhsing commune failed to implement the Party's policies. As a result, the initiative of the masses was affected and collective production was not done well. Some of the people took the opportunity to engage in capitalist activities in a big way and abandoned agriculture in favor of commerce. But later collective production was developed and capitalist tendencies were suppressed when implementation of policies and ideological work were grasped, the socialist initiative of the broad masses was mobilized and the principal forces were concentrated on river control and land reclamation.

Some of the comrades thought that "Left" was better than Right and said: "To be on the 'Left' is a question of method but to be on the Right is a question of orientation." Affected by the "Leftist" ideas fanned up by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, some of the cadres prohibited the commune members from engaging in family subsidiary production. They prohibited even those subsidiary productions specifically provided for in the policies, saying that this was to "chop off the tail of private ownership."

In reality, some commune members made use of their spare hours and holidays for making straw hats, brooms, etc., but this did not affect collective production. Such items are indispensable for production and daily life. Therefore if they are not made locally whereby creating a shortage, some people will bring them in from other localities and sell them at a high price. This will encourage capitalist tendencies instead. Thus the "Left" is actually the Right in essence. In the end they are all questions of orientation.

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Yü Wen-jung, Deputy Secretary of Wushan Hsien Party Committee:

In the course of implementing the Party's policies, we realized further the great significance of "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Between April and May this year, cadres of our hsien Party committee and the communes studied "Critique of the Gotha Program" by Marx and realized relatively clearly: In the socialist period why is it necessary to admit the difference and practice distribution according to work and why is it necessary to distinguish between the socialist period and the communist period? Implementation of the policy of distribution is for the sake of defending the socialist system of ownership and developing socialist production. The practice of the principle of "from each according to his ability and distribution according to work" in the socialist period is determined by the law of social development. During the historical period of socialism, all efforts to destroy this Marxist principle, regardless of the kind of banner the destroyers use, are for the purpose of destroying the socialist system of ownership, of hindering the development of socialist production, of restoring capitalism and of speaking for exploiters who attempt to secure gains without work or secure more gains with little work.

In the work of implementing the Party's policy I realized profoundly: The series of policies for rural people's communes formulated by Chairman Mao embodies the fundamental orientation for socialist rural work for the present stage and represents the fundamental interests of the proletariat and poor and lower-middle peasants. Consequently we must inevitably encounter class struggle in the course of implementation of policies. The class enemy and people with speculative ideas are bound to be dissatisfied with the implementation of the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability and distribution according to work." What they want is to secure more gain with little work or to secure gain without work. When the principle of "from each according to his ability and distribution according to work" is thoroughly implemented, there will be no loopholes left for them to work on; therefore they will use various methods to hinder or sabotage the implementation or even begin to corrupt or win the cadres over. This is a grave struggle. We must vigorously grasp class struggle and conscientiously implement the Party's various policies.

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Political Work Must Never Be Slackened

Hsing Ying-ts'ang, Secretary of Li Hsien Party Committee:

Experience acquired during many years in the past proved that in rural socialist construction we must practice remuneration according to work, appropriate rewards, ideological education and political work. In the past, some of the production teams in our hsien set excessively high standards for rewarding young animal breeding work; in the meantime, no ideological education was conducted. As a result, people who won many rewards stopped taking part in collective labor actively.

Several years ago, the situation went to another extreme in which political workers talked only about empty theories and practiced formalism and extreme "Leftist" ideas. Work points given out remained to be ten points or eight points forever. Some production teams cancelled rewards all together. This affected the initiative for the development of animal husbandry.

Now, some of the communes and production teams grasp ideological and political line education and at the same time formulated reasonable systems of labor remuneration and reward. As a result, the quality and quantity of agricultural work improved and agricultural, forestry and animal production became developed. As ideological and political work is being stepped up, quota management and awarding of work points according to work were practiced. Methods adopted need not be complex. As long as the general principle is fair and easy to implement, the masses will be happy. It is no good if the quotas are too meticulously defined because people will be calculating trivial matters and dispute to no end.

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Ch'eng Hua-lung, Secretary of Hui Hsien Party Committee:

The Party's leadership, in other words ideological and political leadership of the masses of immigrants, must not be abandoned when a policy of the Party is implemented. Upon noticing the increase of commune members' initiative and attendance after the implementation of certain systems of remuneration according to work, some cadres felt they could relax. So they abandoned leadership and stopped doing meticulous ideological and political work.

If this is allowed to continue, there will be people who disregard the quality of their work and become choosy. Then it will become impossible to implement the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability and distribution according to work"; or, even when the principle appears on the surface to have been implemented, the situation cannot last long.

Some people practice equalitarianism and think this way of getting things done is "simple." They think in this way they can avoid offending people; but in reality they offend the majority of poor and lower-middle peasants who work actively and impaired collective production. Consequently, we must never forget ideological and political work, whatever we may be doing.

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Cadres Policy Must Also Be Implemented At the Same Time

Ch'eng Hua-lung, Secretary of Hui Hsien Party Committee:

To implement the Party's economic policies we must do a good job in ideological-political work and organizational work which have to be done by cadres at various levels. Without implementing the cadres policy there can be no implementation of the Party's economical policies. In the meantime, when the initiative of the cadres cannot be mobilized there can be no mobilization of the initiative of the masses. In the final analysis, the purpose of mobilizing the initiative of the cadres is the mobilization of the initiative of the masses.

With the exception of a small minority who had wormed their way into the rank and file of cadres or dragged out by the class enemy and refused to correct themselves after repeated education, an absolute majority of the rural cadres are good or relatively good. Most of them have done basic level work for many years and have practical experience in the implementation of policies. In the meantime, they are also very familiar with the actual situation. As long as we sum up the positive and negative experience under the guidance of the correct line, we shall be able to enable them to understand and implement the Party's various policies relatively correctly.

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Ch'ang K'un, Deputy Director of the Production Headquarters of T'ienshui District:

To push forward their revisionist political line, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i are bound to adopt a reactionary organizational line. In the meantime, there must also be many cadres who oppose and boycott the swindlers' interference from the "Left" and the Right and their undermining of the revolutionary line. In this way the swindlers are bound to hit a large area to protect a small handful.

Implementation of the Party's various rural economic policies is an important aspect of the struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i; whereas implementation of the Party's cadres policy is an important aspect of the struggle against the reactionary organizational line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. When the cadres policy is implemented well, economic policies will be implemented quickly.

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Hsia Cheng-jui, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of Changchiach'uan Hui Autonomous Hsien:

Simultaneous implementation of economic policies and the cadres policy is most favorable for the distinction of principal questions or right or wrong and for the organizational and ideological liberation of effort cadres. This can enable them to manage business more boldly according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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Establish A Thoroughly Materialist World Outlook

Ma K'ouch'un, Vice Chairman of Hui Hsien Revolutionary Committee:

How can we boldly assume responsibility, eliminate "fear" and foster "courage" in ourselves during our implementation of the Party's rural economic policies? I realized from practice that the most important point is to establish a thoroughly materialist world outlook, truly trust the masses and rely upon the masses.

Take for example the situation of Tat'an production brigade, Chiling commune, where I stayed in selected spots: During a period of time a small number of cadres in this brigade violated the Party's rural economic policy by doing certain work that could only be done in the future. Some commune members asked me why was it done that way. I thought according to the policy for the present this way of doing things was incorrect; but this matter had to be done in the future any how, so the "great orientation" seemed to be right! But I was afraid to make "mistake in orientation," therefore I dared not give him a definite answer.

Later a directive concerning the implementation of policies came from the superior. I studied the Party's documents on policies together with the masses of commune members and conducted investigation and study on the relevant situation. It was then that I realized: To do now what can only be done in the future is unfavorable to the raising of the socialist initiative of the broad masses of people and is therefore inconsistent with the great orientation; whereas not to implement the Party's policies is a mistake in orientation.

After repeated consultation with the cadres and masses, we changed the past way of doing things according to the Party's policy and mobilized the initiative of the masses. As a result, the situation of this brigade of depending on state supply of grains every year in the past was changed in the second half of 1970.

After some leading cadres' tendency of not studying and not paying attention to policy questions was changed, the situation of talking about "principles" all day long but remaining silent when there were problems was also changed. At first we planned to wait for superior instructions

concerning pig feed and rewards for animal breeding, etc., and then act according to instructions. But everybody thought this attitude was wrong and began to make investigation and study among the masses according to the spirit of the Party's policies. In this way we formulated certain rules and relatively quickly developed pig and draft animal raising in many communes and brigades.

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Li Yu-hua, Director of Agricultural Bureau of
T'ienshui District Revolutionary Committee:

At present the most important task for the further implementation of the policies is to let leading comrades at various levels penetrate deep into reality to conduct investigation and study and clarify the several questions which need to be settled relatively urgently. If we only "speak about principles" but are afraid to act on specific matters, we shall never be able to implement the policies. Naturally it is also necessary to make certain general provisions according to the principle, but we must not practice idealist generalization; instead, we must practice materialist generalization. We must not draw conclusions subjectively; instead, we must rely upon the practice of the masses. This is also a question of world outlook.

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NATURAL DISASTER

After the Hailstorm

- In a situation of great difficulty, more problems and heavy work, how could the "key link" be grasped to give impetus to "less important things"? The methods employed by the CCP Hsingho hsien committee are: Maintain at all times a clear and sober head, and grasp the main contradiction and solve main problems with the method of class analysis and the concept of class struggle. Bring fully into play the superiority of socialism to overcome difficulties and score victory. The struggle of T'aichimiao commune is an illustration

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1972)

Last summer, Hsingho hsien experienced a severe drought which continued for more than three months. The hsien Party committee, leading the people of the whole hsien, maintained grasping revolution and stimulating production, won a convincing victory over the drought, and most of the crops grew very well. All of a sudden, a gale of 12th degree intensity brought along a hailstorm, cutting a swath some 3 to 5 li wide and 80 li long over the finely growing crops.

T'aichimiao commune was most heavily stricken in the calamity. Of the 12 production brigades belonging to the commune, nine and a half suffered serious losses, and the devastated area amounted to more than 70 percent of the total planted area. In fact, this commune was looking forward to a bumper harvest in grain, and they expected to harvest 7,000,000 catties from the 30,000 mow. All at once, their hope was dashed.

In the gale and torrential rain, many buildings collapsed, and trees were uprooted. Faced with the sudden onslaught of this calamity, the cadres and the masses were caught without any mental preparation. Many of the Party members, cadres and commune members were determined to take the socialist road, and they firmly believed that as long as they relied on collective strength, they could triumph over the calamity. However, for the time being they could not make up their mind on what concrete measures to adopt.

At that time, the class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to incite "Each taking his own course, and each finding his own way" and "Those who have kinsfolk should go to their kinsfolk, and those who have friends should go to their friends" in an effort to break up the socialist economy. People with more serious capitalist tendencies urged others to forsake agriculture for commerce and going to another area to make a living. Some appeared in the guise of "upholding collective economy," chanting a tune the black stuff: "Black cat or white cat makes no difference, the one that catches the rat is a good cat" to lead the cadres of the production brigades onto the wrong road.

Some of the cadres and commune members were waiting for relief from the state. Some of the commune and production brigade cadres were busy investigating the situation of the disaster, making estimates, writing reports to the upper level, looking for outside help, and forgetting all about the class struggle. There was a pile of difficult problems and a lot of relief work, but what could be done?

On that day, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee leading a work team hurried directly to the T'aichiamiao disaster area. They were of the opinion that: There was a necessity to examine the disaster condition, but more important still was the need to examine the condition of the enemies. Although material aid is necessary, yet arming the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought is even more important.

Immediately upon their arrival in the disaster area, they right away listened extensively to the views of the masses together with the comrades of the commune Party committee, acquainted themselves with the orientation of the class struggle, propagated the heroic feats of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in their struggle against the disaster of 1963, and encouraged the masses to struggle against the class enemies, against capitalist tendencies and against natural calamities. Seizing upon the sabotage activities of the class enemies, they carried out criticism and struggle and vigorously attacked the haughty arrogance of the class enemies.

They used the condition of Tsaohuok'ou production brigade within the commune itself after the disaster of 1962 to carry out line education on the broad masses of commune members and cadres. In 1962, Tsaohuok'ou production brigade was ravaged by a flood, and under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, some of the people forsook agriculture for commerce, and some went to outside areas to make a living. Collective production nearly came to a standstill. The people had nothing to eat, the livestock had no fodder, and livelihood for that year had been most difficult, with the problem of seed grain for next year's production and fodder grass still not settled. Only with assistance from the state were they able to surmount their difficulties.

At present, would they take the same road and suffer the same hardship all over again? The broad masses of commune members and cadres resolutely refused to do so. With lofty aspiration they drew up a plan for production and self-salvation and for developing the mountain and harnessing the river, brought the superiority of the socialist collective economy fully into play, overcame various difficulties and won victory.

In that year, this commune sold 1,360 catties of grain to the state, and arrangements for the livelihood of the commune members were also carried out very well. Before the autumn harvesting, the commune Party committee again mobilized the masses to analyze the trend of the class struggle during the year of disaster and raised their awareness and vigilance. In that year, the order of autumn harvesting was even better than that of any of the past several years.

Under the guidance of the line and policies of the Party, by relying on their own efforts, they developed collective sideline production and raised 1,370,000 yuan for relief purposes. They have also given support to household sideline production, and set it into the orbit of socialist economy. Following, they have again under the slogan, "What we have lost this year, we shall make up in the forthcoming year," mobilized the masses, and by relying firmly on the strength of collective economy, carried out basic farm and water conservation construction in a big way, completed very quickly 27 items of medium and small size water conservation projects, and made ample preparation in many directions for the scoring of a bumper harvest in the coming year.

In the face of the calamity, not a single one among the cadres of the production brigades and production teams has cast aside his "carrying pole," but showed ever higher fighting spirit instead. The masses said, "The hailstorm has toughened our leading body and made stronger our work zeal!"

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PIG BREEDING

A History of Line Struggle in Pig Raising in Tak'ulien

- In order to better apply the basic line of the Party and guide the work of implementing the pig raising policy, the CCP Hsingho hsien committee, together with comrades of Tak'ulien production brigade, an advanced pig raising unit in the whole hsien, sum up and popularize their experience in the acute struggle between the two classes, two lines and two roads in the development of pig raising

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1972)

When Tak'ulien was running a higher stage cooperative in 1956, they had only one sow and nine piglets. In 1958, in response to Chairman Mao's call, they decided to bring about a big leap forward in pig raising. The work zeal of the commune members was very high. They carried out planting during the day, and worked in their pig pens by night, and impressive achievements were scored.

At that time, people implementing Liu Shao-ch'i's opportunist line, which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, advanced the method of "equality and transfer" and carried out the so-called "thousand-pig farm" and "ten thousand-pig farm" in a big way to sabotage Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the extreme "Left." Some of the cadres were hoodwinked, and pigs raised by commune member households were taken away and put in collective pig farms. Because of the lack of experience in collective feeding and breeding, the mortality rate was very high. The class enemies, seeing an opportunity, immediately stirred up opposition against the collective economy.

In this circumstances, the Party branch was determined to correct shortcomings and mistakes and operate the collective pig farms well in accordance with the policy of the Party. On the one hand, they returned the pigs formerly raised by commune member households back to the commune members, and on the other hand, continued with the development of collective pig raising in a planned manner, concentrating mainly on the breeding of piglets to help the commune members with pig raising. On the one hand they struggled against the class enemies and on the other hand they struggled against such difficulties as swine diseases. By 1961, pigs raised by the production brigade and various production teams had increased to more than 500 head.

In 1962, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type again raised the evil wind of "the fixing of output quotas of individual households" and "the distribution of livestock on a household basis," but the Party branch of the production brigade decided that it was inconsistent with the general line of socialist construction, and put a stop to the evil wind.

The call of "Never forget the class struggle" was raised at the 10th plenum of the 8th Party Central Committee, to which comrades of the Party branch of the Tak'ulien production brigade made a firm response. They used the pig farm retained by the production brigade as a forward base in the battle against capitalist tendencies. In those years, there was an unusual shortage of piglets, and people with more serious capitalist tendencies raised sows to sell the piglets. A very small and scrawny piglet would cost 25 yuan. The pig farm of the production brigade, for the sake of helping the commune members with pig raising, would only charge 5 yuan for a fat and healthy piglet, and as for those judged to be in hardship, the piglet was even supplied free of charge.

During the "four clean-ups," the work teams implemented the reactionary line of "hitting at many to protect a handful" of Liu Shao-ch'i, suspended all the cadres of the production brigade so that they could "reflect on their mistakes behind closed doors." They called some of the concealed class enemies and people with serious capitalist tendencies "activists" because they were not afraid to air their views in front of the cadres of the production brigade. These people had long harbored a hatred for collective pig raising by the production brigade, and they spread the rumor that the pig farm of the production brigade was "losing money" and wanted it to be closed down. The work teams believed in the lies of these people and got rid of scores of sows and breeding boars of the production brigade.

The "four clean-ups" failed to find anything wrong with the cadres of the production brigade, and they were all later re-instated. The commune members, in great numbers, requested the production brigade to operate pig farms and breed piglets again, and pig farms resumed operation once more. The masses more and more showed concern for and supported collective pig raising. With the support provided by collective pig farms, pig raising by individual commune member households also developed very rapidly. At that time, some of the comrades in the Party branch of the production brigade thought that for the sake of developing pig raising, they had struggled against the "Left" and Right opportunist lines, so that henceforth there should not be any major problem.

That, however, was not to be.

In the victorious advance of the great cultural revolution, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type again stirred up extreme "Left" ideas and anarchism, and concealed counter-revolutionary elements took the opportunity to usurp leadership power and slaughtered most of the pigs in the pig farms.

In 1970, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the masses took the power back from the counter-revolutionary elements, and elected fine cadres who resolutely followed the socialist line to hold power for the proletariat and the poor and lower-middle peasants. Collective production once again flourished, pig farms were operated once more, and pig raising by commune members also increased.

At that time, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type again raised a kind of evil wind, charging that pig raising by individual commune member households was a "development of capitalism" and wanted to "cut off the tail of capitalism." Was support for the commune members in raising more pigs consistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies? The comrades of the Party branch, for the time being, were unable to make up their mind.

In the spring of 1971, a comrade from the hsien Party committee who settled down at a selected point there, directed them to study the basic line of the Party and enabled them to understand that: Whether a thing was beneficial or injurious to socialism was the sole criteria for judging whether it was correct or incorrect. The use of their spare time after work by commune members to raise pigs for the state and hand in manure to the collective is beneficial to socialism, and should be supported.

After the understanding of the Party branch of the production brigade was clarified, while actively developing collective pig raising, support was also given at the same time to pig raising by the commune member households which enabled pig raising to take another step forward. At present, there are 1,339 persons in the whole production brigade, and pigs raised by the collective and the commune member total 1,422 head.

More pigs means more manure, and that in turn means more grain. In 1970, the output of grain in the whole production brigade showed an increase of one-third over that of 1969. Last year, although they experienced natural calamities of a more serious nature, a better harvest was nevertheless obtained. This year, there are more pigs, and farm crops are growing even better. In the process, the line awareness of the cadres and people is being constantly raised.

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A Struggle At Every Step of the Way

- The CCP Haingho hsien committee popularizes the experience of Tak'ulien production brigade in the whole hsien, and calls for the universal implementation of the Party's policy for pig raising. With such a lively example, should work be carried out smoothly? No, there is a struggle at every step of the way, and each step must be guided by the basic line of the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1972)

Chang Chin-yuan, the secretary of the Party branch for Yangch'angkou production brigade belonging to Ts'aoszuyao commune, said: "Tak'ulien has raised pigs for over ten years and has struggled more than ten years against the class enemies and capitalist influences. We have only studied the pig raising experience of Tak'ulien for a few months and similarly have also struggled for only a few months."

In response to the call of the hsien Party committee, Yangch'angkou production brigade began operating a pig farm at the beginning of this year. When they first started, the class enemies spread rumors and tried to sabotage the effort, saying, "Hereafter, there will be no use for commune members to think of pig raising, for feed will no longer be allocated to the individual." They also said, "We have only a bit of reserve grain in the brigade, are we suppose to let the pigs eat it up?" Some of the production brigade cadres kept a sow in their home and sold piglets at a high price. They showed no enthusiasm for collective pig raising or breeding of piglets and tried their utmost to obstruct them.

The Party branch of the production brigade patiently propagated the line and policies of the Party to the masses, carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against the class enemies, and used facts to expose the rumors and schemes. Line education was carried out on individual cadres of the production brigade who tried to obstruct the development of pig raising which enabled them to realize how to deal correctly with the relationship between public and private interests.

By maintaining a socialist orientation, implementing the relevant policies of the Party and mobilizing the activism of various commune members and the people, the Party branch has charged through the portals of building pig pens, popularizing saccharine feed and preventing swine disease one by one, and within four short months, operated eight pig pens in various production teams and raised collectively 167 head of pigs. With the support of the collective, the number of pigs raised by the commune member households has exceeded 700 head.

(The several articles on this page have been written by correspondents of this paper, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao reporters and reporters of this paper)

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Transformation of East China Hsien Town

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 12, 1972)

an ordinary east china county town with some crude handicraft industry before liberation now has seventy medium-sized and small factories producing machine tools, engines, textiles, chemical fertilizer and insecticide.

two-fifths of the factories in yencheng county in kiangsu province were set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the masses started an upsurge to run factories by their own efforts. a smithy and carpentry workshop which made only farm implements before succeeded in turning out a small tractor by combining modern and indigenous methods. the tractor is now in serial production for nearby rural people's communes.

the encheng textile mill, with 50,000 spindles and 800 looms, sends its products to various parts of the country and some are exported.

situated on a plain in northeastern kiangsu province, yencheng was built 2,000 years ago. with a population of less than 10,000, the city was run-down and squalid before liberation under plunder by the reactionary kuomintang ruling classes.

led by the party and chairman mao, the people have built and expanded the city in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. there are new tree-shaded asphalt roads replacing former dirty roads. the streets have department stores, restaurants and other public buildings. the city has added as much built-up area as existed at the time of liberation in 1949. industrial districts have sprung up on the city's outskirts. the urban population has risen to 90,000.

gambling houses, opium dens and brothels, once a common sight, have already been banned. the city is full of vigour, with the people leading a happy life.

buses and boats now link the city with the provincial capital of nanking.

the city has six middle schools and 24 primary schools, as against one middle school and 4 primary schools before liberation. total enrolment has risen from around 500 to over 10,000. almost all school-age children are in class.

there are now seven hospitals in addition to clinics attached to offices, factories and schools. cinemas, theatres and cultural centres have been built. several theatrical groups tour factories and communes.

seven new workers' housing estates have gone up, along with shops, groceries, clinics and schools.

UNDERGROUND WATER

South China Limestone Area Uses Underground Rivers for Irrigation

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 12, 1972)

a limestone area in south china's kwangsi region has made use of underground rivers to irrigate farmland.

the tuan yao autonomous county has a complex karst. topography. the land is covered by folds of limestone mountains and hills, many of which have been weathered into weird shapes. a labyrinth of caves and channels winds underground. in the rainy season, water flows out of the caves to inundate farmland while in the dry season, surface water sinks through the porous structures and there is drought.

their enthusiasm heightened during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people in the county decided to probe into the secrets of the underground rivers and caves and end this scourge. working hard with a scientific approach, they tried to find ways to make the underground rivers serve the people.

the county in autumn 1969 organized survey teams composed of cadres at various levels, poor and lower-middle peasants and hydro-geological technicians. with the help of professional geologists, the teams made a systematic and detailed study of the biggest system of underground rivers in the area centred on the tisu people's commune. they surveyed the mountains and hills on 1,500 square kilometres in eight communes, inspected over 200 deep sinks and explored 169 caves to investigate the amount and direction of water flow. the teams also mobilized local people to observe over a long period the fluctuation in water level in 80 big sinks.

after one year and five months of investigation and study, the survey teams confirmed that there were underground caverns in every mountain and hill in the area and that all the big and small caverns led to interconnecting

underground channels. together they form an underground river with 12 tributaries, all of which empty into a nearby open river.

the county helped the tisu people's commune at the centre of the underground river system map out a plan to utilize the underground water resources. led by the commune communist party committee, the members worked hard and self-reliantly to dredge river channels and dig ditches to prevent inundation during the rainy season. they also built many irrigation projects.

tisu commune's tating brigade has a big cave that is linked with the main stream of the underground river. the distance from the water level to the opening of the cave is 45 metres. the brigade members decided to put in a big cement boat with a pump to raise underground water.

the secretary of the commune party committee led a survey of the cave, the people hacked out a platform to make the boat which was lowered to the water surface.

the eight people's communes in the area have now built 57 irrigation projects. the tisu people's commune did not grow double cropping rice before 1965. last year it harvested two rice crops on 670 hectares. its grain output was 2.8 times the 1966 figure. despite an eight-month drought this year, the commune still reaped a good early rice harvest. total output exceeded the 1969 total and was six per cent bigger than last year's early rice harvest.

IRRIGATION

Southwest China Minority Area Cuts Irrigation Tunnel Through Mountain

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 13, 1972)

a county in southwest china's yunnan province has built a 2,600-metre-long tunnel through a mountain to water over 6,600 hectares.

situated in eastern yunnan, hsuntien county is a multi-national county peopled by huis, yis, miaos and hans. to the west is a natural lake ringed by ridges over 100 metres high. the people before liberation wanted to build a tunnel to lead water from the lake to their fields. but it was never built. though much had been done to raise farm production after liberation, some leading cadres in the county, influenced by liu shao chi's trash "the masses are backward", did not mobilize the people to build the tunnel.

the new county revolutionary committee established during the great proletarian cultural revolution firmly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line and, confident of the strength of the people, rallied them to build the tunnel. the blueprint for the project was made soon after the leading members of the revolutionary committee led technicians, cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in making a survey.

the county revolutionary committee relied mainly on the multi-national people to build the tunnel, though it made available funds and supplies and technical assistance. before the work got underway, the masses were mobilized to discuss on how to do the difficult job by relying on their own efforts. this fired the enthusiasm of the masses and they thought of many practical measures. braving the storms and snow in the winter of 1969, 1,500 people set to work at the construction site. within six months, they tunnelled 160 metres into the mountain, while building several inclined side-tunnels through which the excavated rocks were moved outside.

a cave-in occurred later, and the work face was blocked by a continuous piling up of rocks and sand. faced with hardship, the tunnel builders worked with a will, drawing inspiration from chairman mao's teaching, "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." communist party member and veteran worker li hao, who always went to the most dangerous spot, inspired the tunnellers who formed shock teams to prop up the roof though sand and rocks kept falling all the time. the work site was completely cleared after 48 hours of non-stop efforts.

the work came to a halt when subterranean water flooded the tunnel as it reached a length of 400 metres during the rainy months. working with tenacity, the tunnellers brought in pumps and soon pumped the water out through the inclined side-tunnels.

the 2.6 kilometre long tunnel was completed after a little more than two years. when clear lake water flowed through and spilled into neatly built ditches to the fields, the local people greeted their victory with joyous shouts of "long live chairman mao exclamation"

COAL CITY

Thriving Coal City in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Sept. 13, 1972)

a pre-liberation central china village has become a thriving coal mining city with 300,000 people. pingtingshan in honan province has rich coal resources but had only one small coal pit in operation when the village was liberated in 1947.

the city has built 25 new mines and factories since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. it now produces machines, cement, iron and steel; coke and rubber, repairs and assembles lorries and processes timber and grain. total industrial output value last year was nine times that of 1965. production of major products have increased by more than 200.

agriculture and forestry have also grown. last year's grain output was 53 per cent more than the 1966 figure. the city is now basically self-sufficient in vegetables. the hills have been afforested and begin to yield timber for making mine props.

the city has many hospitals and health centres and every coal mine has a clinic. the city and the mines have cinemas and theatres. there are a dozen middle schools and many primary schools, kindergartens and creches. all the school-age children are enrolled.

the miners have built up the city by implementing chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. construction began in 1955 after careful surveys of the coalfield. thousands of builders from other parts of the country came to pingtingshan in 1958 to take part in the project under the guidance of the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. five coal pits were built that year.

the city now has eleven pits. the workers have made over 300 technical innovations in the past few years. they improved old machines and made new ones. last year's coal output reached an all-time high, double the designed capacity.

the workers put up the school and hospital buildings and their apartment houses with materials produced by themselves. the city proper has over a dozen broad roads shaded by trees.

the miners who toiled like beasts of burden before liberation have become masters of the country. over 5,000 outstanding workers have been elected to local revolutionary committees at various levels.

FISHING

Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Expands Fresh Water Fishing

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 12, 1972)

china's inner mongolian autonomous region caught 2,500 tons of fish last year thanks to the rapid expansion of fisheries in recent years.

the yellow river flows more than 790 kilometres through the region and there are hundreds of lakes and reservoirs teeming with a great variety of fish. only individual fishermen using simple fishing methods took advantage of the river and lakes before liberation and output was low. artificial fish breeding was unknown.

the region built fishing grounds in big lakes and reservoirs after liberation and began breeding fish in various places in 1956. after a decade of hard work, some lakes and reservoirs were stocked. the fry stations in the region have successfully introduced good strains of black carp, grass carp, big head and silver carp by artificial methods from southern china.

inner mongolia has substituted motorized junks for manual hauling on some major fishing grounds while raising output by a big margin.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Physical Culture and Sports Commission Concludes Visit to Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 12, 1972)

the delegation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of albania led by veiz lelo, chairman of the commission, wound up its visit here and left for peking by train this afternoon.

the albanian delegation arrived here from peking yesterday. liu cheng, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome the albanian comrades. the banquet was permeated with warmth and friendship. liu cheng and veiz lelo proposed toasts to the constant growth of the profound revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and albania.

the albanian delegation was given a warm welcome when it visited a factory and shops here.

the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the tientsin municipal physical culture and sports commission and other organizations, as well as local sportsmen.

Chinese Archaeologists Arrive in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 12, 1972)

a three-member group including hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, arrived here yesterday to attend albania's first meeting on the study of the illyrians at the invitation of the state tirana university.

among those welcoming the chinese archaeologists at the airport were professor besim daja, deputy rector of tirana university, and professor stefanaq pollo, chairman of the organizing committee of albania's first meeting on the study of the illyrians.

also present at the airport was han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania.

the same day, agim mero, rector of tirana university, received hsia nai and the other chinese comrades and gave a dinner in their honour.

Chinese Friendship Group Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 12, 1972)

the chinese friendship group led by wang chen-tang arrived here yesterday.

it was met at the airport by vita adhami, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour, abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, sterjo spasse, vice-chairman of the albania-china friendship association, murat mema, director of the state enterprise of tourism, shpresa fuga, vice-director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with the outside world, and of the ministry of trade.

han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

murat mema gave a dinner last evening for the chinese friendship group.

Study Group of Chinese People's Liberation Army Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 12, 1972)

a study group of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the ministry of people's defence of albania. the head of the study group is wan hai-feng, deputy commander of the peking units and its deputy heads are li kuang-hsiang, deputy head of the propaganda department of the general political department of the chinese p.l.a., and hsiao chien-ping, deputy commander of the artillery of the peking units.

the chinese p.l.a. study group was greeted at the airport by rahman parllaku, deputy chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army, ilo prifti, deputy chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albania-china friendship association, siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and bejto isufi, commander of the tirana garrison, as well as cadres of the ministry of people's defence and cadres and fighters of the tirana garrison.

present also at the airport were hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim, and ting shan, military attache, of the chinese embassy in albania, and other embassy officials.

when their chinese comrades-in-arms alighted from the plane, rahman parllaku and other albanian comrades stepped forward to warmly greet them.

the chinese comrades were presented with bouquets by a group of cadets from the "scanderbeg" military school.

petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the study group of the chinese people's liberation army.

comrade petrit dume and comrade wan hai-feng proposed toasts at the banquet, which was permeated with a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese p.l.a. study group left peking in two groups on september 6 and 9.

seeing them off at the peking airport were: wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned wang yi, wang ti-kang, yeh tsao, huang teng-pao, wang ming-hsiu and chu kai-yin.

present also at the airport was hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china. /

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

First Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

cheng wei-chih, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of argentina, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Visiting Group of Scotland-China Association Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

the visiting group of the scotland-china association from britain wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by train on september 10 for a visit to southern china before going home.

the group arrived here on september 7. while in peking, it visited a rural people's commune, a school and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Tennis Federation President Honors Chinese Diplomats with Dinner

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Sept 11, 1972)

lieutenant colonel aye pe, president of the burmese tennis federation, gave a dinner to the diplomats of the chinese embassy in burma here last night in appreciation of the warm reception accorded to the burmese tennis and badminton friendship delegation led by him during their recent visit to china.

present at the dinner were chinese ambassador chen chao-yuan, counsellor chin chang-ju, military attache li ching, and other chinese diplomats.

present on the burmese side were also colonel tin u, director of the military intelligence service of the ministry of defence, u thein tin, assistant director of sports and education department, u khin maung thaung, president of the burmese badminton federation, and all members of the burmese tennis and badminton friendship delegation.

CHINA AND CANADA

Monument to Doctor Norman Bethune Unveiled in Canada

(NCNA-English Toronto, Sept. 10, 1972)

a monument to the great internationalist fighter doctor henry norman bethune erected by the ontario government was ceremoniously unveiled this afternoon at gravenhurst, birthplace of the late doctor. the monument bears a plaque inscribed with the biography of doctor norman bethune.

the ceremony, sponsored by the town authorities of gravenhurst, was attended by more than 300 people. among them were gordon h. aiken, member of parliament of the federal government, gordon smith, member of the provincial parliament of ontario, milton a. tibbett, chairman of the district municipality of muskoka, cecil schell, mayor of gravenhurst, hazen sise, chairman of the national bethune memorial committee, and professor william ormsby of the archaeological and historic sites board of ontario.

present also were the late doctor's nieces mrs. hugh neily and mrs. ronold cornell, his nephew douglas r. bethune, and his friends.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang attended the ceremony on invitation.

among the speakers at the ceremony were mayor schell and ambassador yao kuang.

schell declared, "it is indeed an honour for me as mayor of gravenhurst to welcome you here on this historic occasion, an occasion that in the minds of a great many canadians was long overdue. i see the doctor as being a man who set a course in life which he believed was right, the purpose to help those who were under affliction and distress regardless of where it took him. his humanitarian service to mankind 30-odd years ago has today provided a key towards establishing friendly relations between the two great nations."

ambassador yao kuang said, "recently the canadian government has formally declared doctor bethune's great contributions to be of national historic significance because of his exceptional achievements. now the province of ontario has also decided to take this measure to commemorate doctor norman bethune at his birthplace at gravenhurst. this is an honour to the people of gravenhurst and to all the people of canada. this is also a tremendous encouragement to the chinese people. it will certainly

contribute to the further development of the traditional friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples."

the chinese ambassador added, "we are happy to see that the seeds of friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples sown by doctor norman bethune more than thirty years ago are blossoming and bearing fruits."

at the end of his speech, the chinese ambassador presented to mayor schell a gingko wood sculpture captioned "doctor bethune at the front", as a gift to the people of gravenhurst. he said that this small gift conveys respect of the chinese people to the people of gravenhurst and canada.

after the ceremony, a reception was given to those present, at which a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed.

Chinese Petroleum Study Group Leaves Peking for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

a 17-member chinese petroleum study group with tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, as leader, and chiao li-jen and sung chen-ming as deputy leaders, left peking for ottawa by air today for a visit to canada at the invitation of the canadian government.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned wang hsing, wu fan-wu, tsui wen-po, wang yung-chien and kan ning; and counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking m. d. copithorne.

canadian ambassador to china r. e. collins feted the chinese study group prior to its departure.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Sri Lanka Amity Organization Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the sri lanka-china friendship association led by the association's president s.w. walpita.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned kuo tung-chun, li ta-nan, meng hsien-ju and shan ta-chi.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation Leaves South China City for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 12, 1972)

the egyptian government industrial delegation led by ali fahmy talha, general director of the egyptian organization of textiles, left kwangchow for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. cheng fei, a departmental director of the chinese ministry of economic relations with foreign countries who had accompanied the egyptian delegation on its tour of southern china, was present.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by air on the tenth. yuan teh-liang gave a banquet in honour of the egyptian guests that evening. the guests yesterday visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926 and the shihwan artistic ceramics workshops near kwangchow, and drove around the city.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chi Peng-fei and Ho Ying Meet Ghanaian Government Trade and Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with all members of the ghanaian government trade and goodwill mission. leader of the mission is major kodjo barney agbo, member of the national redemption council and commissioner for industries of ghana, and deputy leader is joseph emmanuel appiah, roving ambassador of the office of the national redemption council.

a diplomatic official of the ghanaian embassy here was present.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun, yen chia-hua, chang hsing-chiao, huang cheng-yu and chi chao-chu.

Fang Yi, Chen Mu-hua Meet Ghanaian Government Trade and Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries, yesterday met all members of the visiting ghanaian government trade and goodwill mission with major kodjo barney agbo, member of the national redemption council and commissioner for industries of ghana, as its leader and joseph emmanuel appiah, roving ambassador of the office of the national redemption council, as its deputy leader. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

diplomatic officials of the ghanaian embassy in peking were present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun, yen chia-hua and wang wei-tsai.

after the meeting, fang yi gave a banquet in honour of commissioner kodjo barney agbo and the other distinguished ghanaian guests.

Ghanaian Government Trade and Goodwill Mission Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1972)

major kodjo barney agbo, leader of the ghanaian government trade and goodwill mission, member of the national redemption council and commissioner for industries of ghana, gave a farewell banquet here around noon today.

among the guests were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry; and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, ho kung-kai, ting hsueh-sung, ko hua, wang ming-chun and hsi yeh-sheng.

present were joseph emmanuel appiah, deputy leader of the ghanaian government trade and goodwill mission and roving ambassador of the office of the national redemption council, members of the mission and diplomatic officials of the ghanaian embassy in peking.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. commissioner kodjo barney agbo and minister pai hsiang-kuo toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the ghanaian and chinese people and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND ISRAEL

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes New Crime of Israeli Aggressors

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries today an article by its "commentator" under the title: "the new crime of the israeli aggressors". the article reads:

of late, the israeli zionists have dispatched large numbers of aircraft to bomb peaceful citizens and palestinian refugee camps in syria and lebanon. this new crime of the israeli aggressors has aroused the greatest indignation among the arab people and the peoples the world over. the chinese people condemn most strongly the war provocations of the israeli aggressors.

the israeli aggressors claim that their "security" has been threatened. it seems that their bombing of syria

and lebanon have been done out of the needs of "self-defence" and "security". this is purely gangster's logic. everybody knows that over the past twenty years or more the israeli zionists have launched at different times three wars of aggression against the arab and palestinian people under the pretext of "self-defence" and "security". they have occupied vast tracts of palestinian, egyptian and syrian territories, rendering over a million innocent palestinian and arab people homeless and subjecting them to persecution and slaughter. it is very clear that it is not israel but the palestinian and other arab peoples whose right to existence and security are threatened and undermined. however loudly the israeli zionists may yell, they can never cover up their crimes of aggression.

the israeli aggressors also assert that once the arab people cease aiding and supporting the palestinian guerrillas, the time would then be "ripe for peace". this, too, is a sheer lie with an ulterior motive. the objective of the palestinian people's fight is to recover their lost homeland and restore the national rights they have been deprived of. their struggle and that of the arab countries to recover lost territories are an integral whole. sharing weal and woe, the palestinian and other arab peoples naturally sympathize with and support each other. the "peace" the israeli zionists talk so glibly about is in fact a war threat which is solely aimed at sabotaging the unity between the peoples of the arab countries and the palestinian people, so as to retain what they have plundered. this has exactly revealed their true colours as the aggressor.

in their common struggle against aggression, the peoples of the arab countries and palestine have come to realize that they must strengthen their unity. the superpowers are trying to maintain and make use of the no-war, no-peace situation in the middle east so as to realize their plot to carve out spheres of influence. this is condemned and opposed by the broad masses of arab and palestinian peoples. the arab league council currently meeting in cairo has strongly condemned the israeli aggressors for their recent raids on syrian and lebanese territories and palestinian refugee camps and expressed the determination to further strengthen unity and support the anti-aggression struggle of the syrian, lebanese and palestinian peoples. this is a powerful reply to the imperialist conspiracy and israel's new war provocations.

the people of the arab countries and palestine are great peoples with a tradition of struggle. the armed threat and truculent outcries of the israeli zionists can never halt their march forward. we are convinced that upholding independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, persevering in unity and struggle, the arab people and palestinian people will certainly win one victory after another in their just cause.

CHINA AND ITALY

Leader of Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

wang yao-ting, leader of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group to italy, left peking for rome by air today.

among those seeing him off at the airport was li hsi-fu, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy, and massimo damico, italian commercial representative in china, were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih and Liu Hsi-wen Meet and Fete Yoshimi Furui and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, this evening met and feted yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa and shunichi matsumoto, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and sadaji kanemitsu, secretary of the office. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, chen kang, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, ting min, chiang pei-chu and chao chun-sheng.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of Nepalese National Sports Council

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met with his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah, president of the nepalese national sports council, and members of the delegation of the council he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba was present on the occasion.

also present were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned, including chen pei-min, yeh cheng-chang and chou cheng.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes Delegation of Nepalese National Sports Council

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the nepalese national sports council led by his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah, president of the council.

among the guests were ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and mrs. subba; nara shumsher, leader of the nepalese table tennis delegation to the first asian table tennis championships, and mrs. shumsher; and other nepalese friends.

leading members of chinese departments chen pei-min, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and wang chen were present.

hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant growth of the long-standing friendship between china and nepal.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Agricultural Scientists' Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 12, 1972)

a delegation of chinese agricultural scientists led by lin shan, secretary-general of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, arrived here today on a friendly visit.

present at the railway station to welcome the delegation were cho byung ho, vice-president of the korean academy of agricultural sciences, science workers and labouring people here.

chang shu-yuan, counsellor, and chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor, of the chinese embassy here were also present.

Vacationist Group of CPC Party Workers Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 12, 1972)

the vacationist group of party workers of the communist party of china arrived here today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. head of the group is wang shou-tao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, and deputy head is kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee.

it was warmly welcomed at the railway station by yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, kim yong nam, first deputy director of the international department of the party central committee, kang song san, member of the party central committee and chief secretary of the party's pyongyang municipal committee, chi byong hak, member of the party central committee and vice-minister of national defence, kim jae bong, vice minister of foreign affairs, han byong hui, secretary of the party's pyongyang municipal committee and many labouring people here.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

WPK Central Committee Fetes Vacationist Group of CPC Party Workers

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 13, 1972)

the central committee of the workers' party of korea gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the vacationist group of party workers of the communist party of china with comrade wang shou-tao as head and comrade kuo yu-feng as deputy head.

present on the occasion were yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim yong nam, member, and first deputy director of the international department, of the party central committee; kang song san, member of the party central committee and chief secretary of the party's pyongyang municipal committee; colonel general chi byong hak, member of the party central committee and vice-minister of national defence, and leading members of departments concerned.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

speaking at the dinner both comrades yang hyong sop and wang shou-tao expressed the hope that the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples will be further consolidated and developed.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Praises Vietnamese Feature Film

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

a recent "people's daily" article acclaims "maiden and her pine forest", a vietnamese feature film now being shown in peking.

the film shows vietnamese people in their resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation. written by kuo ping and wang pin of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army, the article describes it as "a heart-stirring feature film with moving episodes and powerful and appealing blank verse."

the article says: under wanton bombing by the u.s. aggressors, the heroic vietnamese armymen and civilians are showing the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice and surmounting many difficulties

to ensure the smooth transport of munitions. this is the setting of the feature film about a young militiawoman. brave, alert and self-sacrificing in the public interest are the essential character of this young woman. the film stresses her militancy at the crucial moment of "racing against time bomb". she fearlessly stands by a time bomb which may explode at any moment and calmly directs lorries away from it. following the explosion of the bomb, she rises to her feet and stands there as dauntless as ever. against a background of red clouds, the film shows rocks withstanding torrential sea waves, and tall and proud pines. this is the spirit shown by the girl.

the film praises the militant unity shown by grassroots party cadres, by the girl's father, the people's army lorry drivers and militiamen. it is a moving sight when the lorry passes through the first crater. the film shows close-ups of the people's army, the determined faces of the heroic militiamen under the bridge, their shoulders wet with sweat. this is the bridge of iron -- the masses -- which can never be destroyed by u.s. bombing.

the article says that "maiden and her pine forest" is soul-stirring, filled with revolutionary heroism and a poetic mood, that the audience shares the feelings of the vietnamese armymen and civilians.

CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice Minister Han Nien-lung Meet Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Tien

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1972)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, today met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

during the meeting, ambassador nguyen van quang handed the chinese side a copy of the september 11 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, described the excellent situation in the war waged by the armed forces and people of south viet nam against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and expressed the strong will and steel-firm determination of the south vietnamese people, together with their kith and kin in the north and the people of laos and cambodia, to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressors,

on behalf of the government and people of china, vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed firm support for the solemn stand of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam as shown in its september 11 statement.

the chinese vice-premier said: the u.s. government has obdurately clung to its "vietnamization" policy, continued its mining and blockade of the democratic republic of viet nam and stepped up its war of aggression with naval and air forces, thus indicating that it still refuses to give up its aggressive stand. this is precisely the root cause for the failure so far to achieve a settlement of the viet nam question. if the u.s. government really wants to end the viet nam war, it should immediately stop all its aggressive activities against north viet nam, promptly withdraw all u.s. and lackey troops and military forces from south viet nam, stop supporting the puppet saigon regime and make earnest efforts in response to the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration on the two key issues in the proposal.

during the meeting, vice-premier li hsien-nien warmly praised the armed forces and people of south and north viet nam for their recent brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he reaffirmed: to support and assist the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a fixed policy of the chinese party and government, a bounden internationalist duty of the chinese people. as long as the united states does not stop its war of aggression, as long as the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples continue their just war, the chinese people will make every effort to support them until they win complete victory.

present on the occasion was liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Newly-Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Norway Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1972)

tsao chun-keng, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of norway, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan National Bank Managing Director Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

a. jamil nishtar, managing director of the national bank of pakistan, and his wife, and shafqat ali quraishi, chief manager of the foreign department of the bank, left here for kwangchow by air today on their way home, after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, and keng tao-ming and wang yu-cheng, deputy general managers of the bank, and leading members of other departments concerned.

b. ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

PDR Yemen Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Sept. 12, 1972)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received chinese ambassador tsui chien on september 5 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Chinese Ambassador Entertains Democratic Yemeni Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Aden, Sept. 12, 1972)

tsui chien, chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen, gave a dinner on september 9 in honour of the p.d.r.y. government delegation which had been back from a recent visit to china. the delegation was led by abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council, president of the provisional supreme people's council and general secretary of the central committee of the national front of the p.d.r.y.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner. guests and host repeatedly proposed toasts to the growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Chinese Ambassador to Democratic Yemen Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Aden, Sept. 13, 1972)

tsui chien, chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen, gave a film reception here yesterday evening for yemeni friends. the colour documentary "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" was shown.

among the over 100 guests present were mohammad ali imayah, minister of labour and social affairs, responsible members of sports circles and other yemeni friends.

ambassador tsui chien, on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, presented the film to the ministry of labour and social affairs of the p.d.r.y.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Party Workers Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 11, 1972)

a party workers delegation of the communist party of china led by yang chun-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the central committee of the romanian communist party.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by miu dobrescu, alternate member of the executive committee of the romanian communist party central committee and head of the propaganda department of the party central committee; teodor marinescu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and head of the foreign relations department of the central committee; ion circei, member, and head of the organization department, of the party central committee; ilie radulescu, member of the party central committee and secretary of the r.c.p. bucharest city committee; ion ion, vice-chairman of the economic council of romania, and other leading members of the departments concerned.

wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in bucharest, was also present.

Dumitru Popescu and Stefan Andrei Receive Chinese Party Workers Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 13, 1972)

dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and stefan andrei, secretary of the r.c.p. central committee received all members of the party workers delegation of the communist party of china in the building of the c.c. of the r.c.p. here yesterday. the delegation is led by yang chun-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee. the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were miu dobrescu, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and head of the propaganda department of the party central committee; teodor marinescu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and head of the foreign relations department of the central committee; ion circei, member, and head of the organization department, of the party central committee; and ion ion, vice-chairman of the economic council of romania.

wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho Condoles on Death of Vice Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on september 8, expressing deep condolences on the death of vice-chairman ho hsiang-ning. the message reads:

we are very moved on learning of the passing away of madame ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the people, the national front for liberation of south viet nam and in my own name, i respectfully convey to your excellency and through you to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and to madame ho hsiang-ning's family my deep condolences".

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Colombian Foreign Minister Upholds United Front to Defend Marine Resources

(NCNA-English Lima, Sept. 11, 1972)

colombia advocates the formation of a latin american united front in defence of the marine resources of the countries in the continent, declared colombian foreign minister, jorge vasquez carrizoza, here yesterday. the foreign minister stopped over here on his way to uruguay for a visit.

he said that there is "the need to form a latin american united front, taking into account national differences and positions, to look for lines of agreement and unanimity towards a problem common to the latin american countries -- the defence of their marine resources."

he added that all latin american countries should unite despite the considerable differences among nations, in juridical as well as technical aspects.

pointing out that some of the latin american countries have extended their territorial sea limit to 200 nautical miles, the colombian foreign minister declared, "we aspire to fix that extension, but in accordance with the juridical patterns which are different in various countries."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 26, 1972 No. 5223

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* NATIONAL *
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STEEL PRODUCTION

Create Outstanding Achievements To Usher in the National Day

- The broad masses of workers of Anshan Iron and Steel Company further carry out in-depth development of repudiate-revisionism and rectification, whip up an increase production practice economy movement, and energetically improve product quality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 13, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, September 12, 1972) In the preceding eight months this year, the broad masses of workers of Anshan Iron and Steel Company have created the best result of the past several years. They are further promoting the in-depth development of repudiate-revisionism and rectification and whipping up an increase-production practice-economy movement with high output, fine quality, greater variety, and low consumption as its content to usher in the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese people's Republic.

Since the beginning of the month of September, the level of average daily production of Anshan Iron and Steel Company has again improved by more than six percent over this year's higher month of August. A new situation has also appeared in the production of iron ore and coke. Under the leadership of Li Shao-k'uei, a steel refining expert and commander-in-chief of the technique demonstration team, the workers of the No. 1 Steel Refinery, which was the first to advocate a demonstration of refining technique, are full of vigor, and they have again scored a new victory in steel refining production. The average daily output for the preceding nine days has shown an increase of 6.9 percent over that of August.

Such units as the Medium Rolling Mill, the No. 1 Blooming Mill, and the No. 2 Steel Refinery have, in the manner of the No. 1 Steel Refinery, also developed extensively demonstrations of technique by work sections and teams of open hearth furnaces and forges, to improve the level of operational technique and popularize the outstanding achievements of fine quality, high output and low consumption obtained in production. Many old labor models and old workers are active on the frontline of production, bringing their skill into play in the battle for steel, and making fresh contributions by increasing steel production for the state.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Carry out education in ideology and political line" in the whole Party, Party committees at various levels in Anshan Iron and Steel Company have placed repudiate-revisionism and rectification in a position of primacy over all other work, and effectively pushed forward the in-depth development of the increase-production practice-economy movement. In the first eight months of this year, the production volume of such main products as steel, pig iron, steel parts and ores in the whole company and the total amount of extractions from mines have shown a very substantial increase over the corresponding period last year. Among these, steel increased by 8.22 percent, pig iron increased by 8.34 percent, and the quality of many products such as steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coke and concentrated ore have all shown improvements over the previous year, with the quality of many types of steel also topping the best historical level. At the same time, the whole company has also completed more than 1,130 items of technical innovations and scientific research.

Throughout the increase-production practice-economy movement, various units of Anshan Iron and Steel Company have taken improving product quality as an important part of increase-production practice-economy to be grasped. Many of the plants, mines and workshops have set up "three-in-one" combination assault teams for improving quality and carried out quality analysis every month. When problems are discovered they are solved at once. In order to improve the quality of heavy rails, the workers of the No. 1 Steel Refinery, the No. 1 Blooming Mill and the Heavy Rolling Mill, have developed a "continuous process" from smelting to rolling by combining assault activities. Workers of the various plants are helping one another to create favorable conditions, and maintaining quality analysis to enable the quality of the heavy rails to improve steadily.

In order to guarantee continuing production increase in iron and steel, the various plants and mines of Anshan Iron and Steel Company have universally mobilized the masses and strengthened enterprise management this year. From the operation stations of the workers to the duty and function management departments of plants and mines, they are continuing to establish and invigorate such rules and regulations as the system of post responsibility, the system of quality inspection, and the system of safety in production.

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Development of a New Battle for Steel in Tayeh Steel Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, September 15, 1972) In high mettle and filled with fighting spirit, the broad masses of workers of Tayeh Steel Mill are mounting a new offensive for steel. They are determined to use th new achievements won in fine quality, high output and low consumption to ush in the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

From January to August this year, the output of steel and rolled steel of this mill and the acceptance rate for open-hearth and rolled steel have all set the highest historical record in the mill. The ratio of rolled steel made into steel products has also topped the target set by the state, and the consumption of raw material has also been lowered.

Since the beginning of the month of September, in order to usher in the National Day, the workers of the mill have whipped up a new upsurge in the increase-production practice-economy movement.

The equipment of the No. 1 open-hearth furnace in the workshop of the No. 1 Refinery is old, production condition is poor,and shortening the time of smelting has always been a problem. Old worker Chang Tao-yü, the deputy director of the workshop, together with the steel refining workers of the No. 1 open-hearth furnace gave a demonstration of rapid smelting, and studied means of improving operational technique. Under the concrete guidance of Chang Tao-yü, the workers of the No. 1 open-hearth furnace meticulously carried out preparation work, rigidly implemented the operational process of smelting, and by carefully controlling the temperature, enabled the time for each heat of steel to be noticeably shortened.

For the sake of ushering in the National Day with practical action, the workers of the No. 1 steel rolling workshop have developed an emulation drive on an extensive scale. The production of rolled steel by the first rolling section formerly remained stationary at about 250 pieces per shift. Once the emulation drive began, the blooming workers broke through the barrie of 300 pieces of rolled steel a shift. For several days running, three stee rolling shifts have continued to set another new record of 310 pieces a shift

Since the development of the emulation drive in shifts and teams, the workers of the uniform-heating furnace have no intention of being left behind and they are also trying to catch up with and overtake the others. The workers of the No. 2 shift have improved their method of operation, and enabled the loss due to oxidized burning of steel ingot to be reduced from the former 3.5 millimeters to 3 millimeters. Workers of the No. 1 and No. 3 shifts, devising means to regulate the temperature of the furnace, have again enabled the loss due to oxidized burning to be reduced to an average of 2.5 millimeters, so as to save more steel ingots for the state.

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OIL PRODUCTION

Workers of Tach'ing Produce More and Better Oil

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 16, 1972)

Having scored a fresh victory in the first eight months of production and construction this year, the workers of Tach'ing, filled with revolutionary heroism, are ushering in the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic with the practical action of grasping revolution and stimulating production.

In the later part of August, a vigorous picture of grasping revolution and stimulating production appeared over the vast oilfields. The broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians, continuing to give play to the revolutionary spirit of "three-honest" and "four-strict," have stepped up production and construction in the oilfields to produce more and better oil for the state. By the early part of September, the daily average level in the production of crude oil has again risen over that of the preceding eight months.

The No. 1202 well drilling team, known as "a fast sword that will never be blunted," after victoriously fulfilling an assignment giving support to a new oilfield, has already returned to Tach'ing this year. In these days of ushering in the festival of the National Day, they are battling better and better. In the first seven days of September, they have in succession bored two fine quality wells as well as setting two new records since the use of diesel engines for power in the battle of Tach'ing, the use of a single drill bit to bore 1,000 meters, and the drilling of 621 meters in a single shift.

The No. 5 oil prospecting department has only been set up several months ago, but by the end of August, the amount of crude oil produced for the state is equivalent to more than 18 times the total oil production for the whole country in 1947. However, they were still not satisfied with the achievements already gained. By the end of August, they again uttered the battle cry of "Battle hard for 30 days, daily produce six thousand three (hundred tons)" to usher in the National Day. The broad masses of workers took steps to further strengthen management over the wells, and in less than ten days they have broken through the level of 6,300 tons of crude oil a day.

Team North 10 of the No. 1 oil prospecting department who battled in the oil oilfield area, inspired by the slogan "Score high output to usher in the National Day," have launched activities in carrying out analysis on the underground movement of the oilfield and "sweeping away poor standards" in a big way. They have conscientiously carried out maintenance and repair, checked over the equipment and data of the 43 oil wells under their care, and effectively raised the level of production management. At present, wells of the first category belonging to this team have increased by 20 percent over the past, and in the first seven days of September, the production of crude oil has topped the target by 210 tons.

In the eleven years following the development of the Tach'ing oilfields, the production of crude oil has, on an average increased at the fast rate of 35 percent a year. Since stepping into 1972, in order to produce still more crude oil for the state, workers of the Tach'ing oilfields have further brought into play the glorious tradition of arduous struggle and self-reliance of the battle of Tach'ing, linked up high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific attitude, and pushed forward the development of oilfield production and construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

From January to August this year, the output of crude oil showed an increase of more than 20 percent over the corresponding period last year. Some of the by-products such as paraffin, tar, benzene, synthetic ammonium and ammonium nitrate, much needed by the state, have also shown a greater increase over the corresponding period last year. There has also been a lowering in cost for quite a number of products and projects as well as a further improvement in quality. Some of the units have already completed their production target for the year by more than 100 days ahead of schedule.

This year, there is also an improvement in the level of management in the Tach'ing oilfields. The broad masses of workers, arming themselves with the method of "one dividing into two," have summed up the positive as well as negative aspects of historical experience in the implementation of rules and regulations, further laid down and invigorated seven systems of management with the post responsibility system as the core, and enabled various work of production to be carried out in a more orderly manner.

The equipment completion rate and the work attendance rate are gradually improving. Capital for materials and various items of expenditure are lower than the estimate, and the utilization rate of the oil wells has reached 97 percent. Some 27 of the prospecting teams have realized the object of leaving no oil stain on the ground and leaving no foreign matter in the well. In some areas which at one time fell behind because of slackening on management and production the workers, after further study and application of "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" have, in the light of different conditions in the wells, adopted different management measures, and the production of crude oil is continuing to rise steadily.

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IRON MINING

Party Organizations of Hunan Provincial Iron Mine No. 2 Conscientiously Grasp Line Education and Use Ideological Building To Promote Building of the Mine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 15, 1972)

(NCNA Changsha) In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching that the whole Party should "carry out education in ideology and political line," the Party organizations at all levels in Hunan Provincial Iron Mine No. 2 perseveringly link the line education with the whole course of building the mine, carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly, and use ideological building to promote building of the mine, thereby raising the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and miners in line struggle and developing the building of the mine with greater, faster, better and more economical results in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This mine becomes one of the advanced units in "learning from Tach'ing in industry" in Hunan.

Construction of this mine started in the latter half of 1970. In the past two years, the task of coal extraction by the open cut method was basically accomplished in the whole mine, and a total of 430,000 cubic meters of earth and rock had been cut; tunnelling footage completed accounted for 86.8 percent of the total footage designed, and production of the whole mine took shape initially.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." During the practice of fighting a battle to build the mine, the Party organizations of this mine have learned deeply that whether the mine was built quickly or slowly and with excellent or poor results was determined by what line was carried out. For this reason, the leading comrades often gave the broad masses of workers and cadres deep-going line education in relation to the realities of the struggle for building the mine, thereby enabling them to distinguish between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At the initial stage of building the mine, the conditions were poor and many difficulties such as shortage of equipment were met. At that time, some people showed fear of hardship, and some leading members even suggested "proceeding slowly." The Party organization of the construction command of the mine realized that: The construction forces had come to the mine. But this did not mean that everyone knew the meaning of the fight to build the mine. Under poor conditions, whether one waited passively and proceeded slowly or overcame difficulties and pressed forward quickly would reflect the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. Accordingly, it organized all comrades to study conscientiously the Party's basic line and the Party's general line of building socialism, to study Chairman Mao's directive of "developing

the mining industry" and, with reference to the history of struggle between the two lines in iron and steel industry in this province, to criticize relentlessly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in advocating "keep watch over the most advanced and the most backward so as to bring along the majority in between" and in undermining the iron and steel industry.

Through study and criticism, the broad masses and the cadres unified their thinking. They agreed unanimously that whether or not the mine could be built with greater, faster, better and more economical results was a major problem bearing on the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With their thinking raised to a higher level, they regarded the fight to build the mine as a fight to carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Following the example of the Tach'ing oil workers, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, actively created conditions and pressed ahead in the face of difficulties. When cranes and other weight-lifting equipment were lacking on the worksites for the time being, they hauled the equipment to the side of the pit and transported appliances weighing tens of thousands of tons to the worksites by manual labor.

In April last year, as a result of a growing number of people coming to participate in the building of the mine, the problem of housing became outstanding. Displaying their style of hard struggle of working with their own hands to put up thatched roof shacks at the initial stage of building the mine, the broad masses of workers and cadres adopted measures appropriate to local simple conditions, obtained materials locally and used reeds, bamboo, and tree bark to put up dwelling huts covering a total floor area of over 8,000 square meters and simple workshops covering a total floor area of over 5,000 square meters in the gully, thereby meeting the needs of everyday life and production.

As surface extraction and tunnelling was being carried out in full swing, the supply of equipment and material could not meet the demand. At that moment, a few leading members showed a departmentalist tendency of neglecting the interests of the whole. On one occasion, the higher level allotted a few sets of equipment for the use of this mine. A few working teams stressed their own needs and vied with one another in getting the equipment for themselves. The teams which did not get the equipment were upset.

In view of this problem, the Party organization of this mine educated all Party members and the workers and staff members in the overall point of view, and organized them to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account" and his teachings about heightening the sense of discipline, and to criticize roundly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in fomenting anarchism, mountain-stronghold mentality and dispersionism and undermining the Party's centralized unity, in a frenzied attempt to change the Party's line and policies and restore capitalism.

Through study and criticism, the broad masses of Party members and workers and staff members strengthened their regard of the interests of the whole and

heightened their revolutionary sense of organization and discipline. They came to realize that correct handling of the relationship between the part and the whole was an important guarantee for concentrating forces to fight a battle of annihilation and building the mine with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In the course of carrying out education in ideology and political line, the Party organizations of this mine took it as an important task to develop the Party's three major styles of work and to promote ideological revolutionization of the leading members at all levels.

Since last year, the mine's construction command department has carried out open-door rectification campaigns three times. In the course of the campaigns, all comrades conscientiously studied "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and other Marxist-Leninist works, and "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and other works by Chairman Mao, in relation to the realities of struggle. Applying the Marxist-Leninist stand, view and method, they examined the problems which cropped up in the course of carrying out the Party's line and policies, looked for the difference between thinking and work, and continuously washed away the idealist spirit from their minds.

Since May last year, tunnelling footage broke the record time and again and the speed of building the mine also increased greatly. At that time, a few leading members showed self-conceit and complacency, seldom maintained ties with the masses and went deep into the basic level, and showed signs of improper command over production. In view of these problems, the mine's Party organizations immediately carried out an open-door rectification campaign and organized all comrades to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work," and to criticize roundly the idealist transcendentalism disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, while bearing in mind the lessons of serious damage suffered by the Party to its revolutionary cause many times brought as a result of conceit.

After that, the leading members at all levels of this mine went deeply into the first line to seek opinions modestly from the masses and conscientiously improved their style of leadership. They summed up and propagated throughout the mine the experience of the No. 2 tunnelling team of the No. 1 mining area in revolutionizing the leading group by penetratingly carrying out the line education, the experience of the No. 3 tunnelling team of the No. 2 mining area in fighting against underground water, and the experience of the No. 6 tunnelling team of the No. 2 mining area in making technical innovation through self-reliance. This played an excellent role in promoting the building of the mine.

Meanwhile, the improvement in the style of work among the leading members at various levels further cemented the relationship between the cadres and the masses. A new atmosphere of the higher level and the lower level uniting together and fighting shoulder to shoulder emerged throughout this mine.

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COPPER MINE

T'unghua Copper Mine Gets Rid of Long-Standing Backwardness and Becomes An Advanced Enterprise in Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 15, 1972)

(NCNA Changchun, September 14, 1972) For a long time in the past T'unghua Copper Mine in Kirin Province was known as a unit with "long-standing big and difficult" problems. In the past few years, thanks to the conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this mine quickly changed its outlook. It has now become an advanced model in "learning from Tach'ing in industry" in this province. Its advanced deeds and experience are now being popularized extensively among factories and mining enterprises throughout Kirin Province.

After its establishment in September 1968, the revolutionary committee of this mine boldly aroused the masses in line with Chairman Mao's teachings and made great efforts to reorganize its management. Without increasing manpower and equipment or asking for more state funds, it has overfulfilled the state plan every year since 1969. Take the output of copper ore in 1968 as 100. It increased to 148 in 1969 and was double that of 1969 in 1971, and actual output exceeded the design capacity of the mine by 200 percent. In the past four years, labor attendance in the pit constantly remained at 95 percent and higher, productivity of labor increased by a marked extent and production cost dropped continuously. In 1971, the average output of copper ore produced by each worker was almost double that of 1966, a year which saw the best condition of production; the cost of producing each ton of copper ore also dropped by 43 percent. From 1969 to 1971, the whole mine delivered to the state more than 7 million yuan in profit, making up for a greater part of the loss suffered in the past 14 years. Since the turn of this year, this mine has fulfilled its production plan month after month. From January to August, the output of copper ore in the whole mine increased by 6.7 percent as against the corresponding period of last year; tunnelling and exploration were completed according to monthly plan, providing conditions for further increase in output.

The experience of this mine shows that: If the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this mine perseveringly take class struggle as the key link and lead the broad revolutionary masses to implement conscientiously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, it will be possible to arouse the enthusiasm of the workers and staff members of the whole mine to the full.

When it was established, the revolutionary committee of T'unghua Copper Mine paid very close attention to grasping class struggle and line struggle. At that time, accidents occurred and output dropped continuously in a keypoint extracting area. A deputy chairman of the revolutionary committee of the mine came to stay and work here. Through penetrating investigation and study, he conscientiously analyzed the conditions and discovered that some class enemies were hiding in the dark and making trouble.

The masses were aroused to drag out the bad elements who sabotaged production. Subsequently, production turned quickly for the better.

This incident taught the cadres and the masses of the whole mine a very impressive lesson. They generally strengthened their regard for class struggle and understood more clearly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They not only grasped very tightly such political campaigns as the cleaning-up of the class ranks and the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement, but also paid attention to mobilizing the masses to carry out class struggle penetratingly in the sphere of ideology.

For some time, this mine showed signs of slackening in observance of labor discipline and of a low rate of labor attendance. The revolutionary committee of the mine made analysis conscientiously in relation to the trend of class struggle in society and came to realize that the chief cause of this phenomenon was that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type fomented anarchical ideas and advocated "material incentive." Shooting the arrow at the target, they educated the masses in the Party's basic line and carried out revolutionary criticism, making them build up their abilities to see through the "Left" and Right revisionist trash peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Very soon, the anarchical evil wind was checked.

While tightly grasping class struggle and the line struggle, the leaders of the mine paid attention to carrying out the Party's proletarian policies. They worked meticulously to liberate in good time the overwhelming majority of the cadres at and above the intermediate level of this mine. Most of these liberated cadres have been assigned to leading posts at various levels. The leaders also did much work on the engineers, technicians and old workers, helping them raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle. Now, 178 of the 199 workers' groups or squads of the whole mine are headed by experienced old workers, thereby strengthening leadership over the first line of production. Most of the technicians have also been assigned to technical posts. They are contributing their share toward building the mine.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." In T'unghua Copper Mine, thanks to the conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the various economic and technical policies have been carried out to a further extent. In the past, as a result of being influenced by the revisionist line, the leaders of this mine paid exclusive attention only to immediate interests and neglected the long-term interests. They did not know the basic geological conditions of the mine. For this reason, tunnelling long lagged behind extraction and production remained in a very passive state. After its establishment, the revolutionary committee conscientiously implemented the policy of "simultaneous extraction and tunnelling with priority given to tunnelling" and made sure that 60 percent of the manpower and equipment were devoted to exraction and tunnelling under all circumstances. In this way, new mineral veins and ore-bodies were discovered and enough tunnels and work surfaces were made ready for continuous extraction.

In the past, being influenced by the revisionist line of "production first" and "material incentives," this mine one-sidedly sought high output at the expense of quality. Large quantities of useless rocks mixed with the ore produced, and production cost was very high. The leadership of the mine strengthened ideological education of extracting ore for the revolution. After that, the workers and staff members actively improved the extracting method in accordance with the geological conditions of the mine and improved the quality of ore, resulting in a corresponding drop in production cost.

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RURAL LIBRARIES

Hsinlo Hsien Unfolds Mobile Book Box Activities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 14, 1972)

From April this year, the Cultural Bureau of Hsinlo hsien, Hopei Province, has established experimentally seven rural library rooms in seven brigades of seven communes. Reading activities were carried out through using mobile book boxes. Relatively satisfactory results were achieved.

Through mobile book boxes, books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works are promptly brought to the countryside. The study needs of the broad masses of basic-level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants are met. After a mobile book box arrives, the broad masses of Party members of Louti brigade enthusiastically borrow Marx's and Lenin's works from it. After getting the "Communist Manifesto," a deputy secretary of the Party branch of the brigade joined all its members in studying this book and carried out a serious discussion. Later, he further organized the whole body of Party members for study. The Party branch attaches great importance to this mobile book box. The secretaries of the Party branch constantly encourage the comrades in charge to handle it properly. The Party branch has also appointed one of its members to help personally in handling the books and formulating proper borrowing rules. Poor peasant commune member Wang Lo-chüeh made use of lunch breaks to read "The Civil War in France" and "Anti-Dühring." He said, "This time our demand is satisfied."

Conscientious reading and study stimulates line education and class education and the development of agricultural production. Some people of the No. 16 team of the Louti brigade borrowed from the book box books on the emancipation of poor and lower-middle peasants, and read them aloud for the benefit of all after work at night. After listening, old poor peasant Ch'i Hsi-jung could not help pouring out with moist eyes her own sad story--how before liberation she was sold in Shansi to be sent to Hopei and then compelled to sell her own son. This gave commune members profound class education. The comrades in charge of library books of Louti brigade send books on agricultural skills to various teams to help conduct scientific farming activities. After finding a book on how to plant rice, the head of the No. 9 team said elatedly, "This is the very thing we need here. You have brought it to us!" Last year, when this team first started growing rice, due to lack of technical guidance, rice seedlings were not properly tended and died. This year, its members borrowed the experience recommended by the book and applied it in the light of the local conditions. Rice grew very luxuriantly as a result.

Mobile book box activities are conducted by the Cultural Bureau of Hsilo hsien under the leadership of the political department of the hsien revolutionary committee and the direct guidance of the Cultural and Educational Bureau. The Cultural Bureau puts special persons in charge of this job. To solve the problem of inadequate books, a uniform date is set for various

brigades to exchange books with each other in the cultural bureau. Special persons in charge of the cultural bureau also go down to the countryside to visit various brigades to give the library rooms of various brigades guidance in solving specific problems in book lending.

- By Hsinlo Hsien Cultural Bureau

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Ch'anghung Brigade Sets Up Library Rooms on Its Own Resources

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 14, 1972)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "If not occupied by socialism, the rural position will inevitably be occupied by capitalism," Ch'anghung brigade of T'angyang commune, Tungtai hsien, Kiangsu Province has aroused the masses to make fullest use of existing books and newspapers in setting up library rooms in the six production teams of the whole brigade. On holidays or during rest hours, the commune members come to the library rooms to read books and newspapers seriously and talk freely on the excellent situation, exchange what has been gained in study and solve problems encountered in study. The library room becomes a place for studying politics and learning culture for the broad masses of cadres and people, especially youths.

In spring this year, a brigade cadre working in the No. 1 team found that a bad element constantly regaled several youths with "stories." This cadre submitted a report on the matter to the Party branch. The Party branch applied the class and class struggle viewpoint to an analysis. It was realized that the class enemy capitalizing on the youths' weaknesses peddled feudalist, bourgeois and revisionist sinister stuff through so-called "story telling" and that this is a reflection of class struggle under a new situation. If class struggle in the ideological area is relaxed, bourgeois thinking will corrupt youths' souls. With awareness heightened, under the direct leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, the militia battalion and the League branch undertook to set up library rooms at the brigade and production team levels.

The brigade and production teams used to subscribe to a large collection of newspapers and magazines. In the past, due to lack of attention, the moment a collection of newspapers and books arrived, you took one and he took one so that they were scattered here and there. After the brigade and production teams established library rooms, control over receipt and distribution was strengthened with newspapers and books concentrated in the library room for everyone to read. Now the library rooms of the brigade and various production teams come with books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and such newspapers as Jen-min Jih-pao, Hsin-hua Jih-pao, etc., and such magazines as Hung-ch'i, Liberation Army Literature and Art, etc. Also available are political study data printed at the provincial and hsien levels and cultural and art works for presentation and singing, novels, serial cartoons and materials and books on science and technology and other fields. To consolidate the production team library rooms, the brigade library room contributed 35 mobile books for circuit renting at various production teams.

To run library rooms in a more solid way, a number of the Party branch of the brigade take charge of this job and strengthen practical leadership over library rooms. Under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, the brigade militia battalion and the League branch attached unusual

importance to book management work. In practice, they have established a tried and true practicable system. The operation of library rooms is guided by the principle of combining regular and irregular hours and combining indoor and outdoor activities. During the busy farming season, to satisfy the needs of the militiamen, the youths and the broad masses of commune members, the brigade library room send the bulk of the books to various production teams at the disposal of the commune members. During the opening hours of the library room, the librarians organize militiamen and youths to associate reading and study with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and the preparation of mass criticism special columns.

In the course of reading and study, the broad masses of cadres and people adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice. Splendid results are achieved in the three major revolutionary struggles. The No. 4 team in the past had an average per-mow maize yield of over 300 catties. This year, the broad masses of militiamen and youths seriously study a wealth of book-recommended experience about how to achieve a bumper harvest for maize. They associated the team's maize production conditions with a mass scientific research. At last, the causes of a low maize yield in the team were pinned down. This year, they applied materialistic dialectics as a guide to maize growing. Through doggedly carrying out scientific farming, they have achieved a good per-mow maize yield of 745 catties.

- By the Revolutionary Committee of T'angyang Commune and the People's Armed Force Unit Reporting Group

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COAL PRODUCTION

Excellent Situation on the Coal Production Front in Shantung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 14, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, September 13, 1972) Going deep into reality for investigation and study and strengthening Party leadership over coal production, leading members of Party organizations at various levels on the frontline of coal industry in Shantung Province have brought a gratifying situation to coal production in the whole province. From January to August, the output of crude coal and dressed and concentrated coal, the rate of excavation and the rate of opening in the whole province have all surpassed the various targets set by the state, and showed a great increase over the corresponding period of last year. The consumption of shoring-timber for the production of each 10,000 tons of coal is lower by 15 cubic meters below the estimates, and the quality coal is also gradually improving.

Since the beginning of this year, by means of the in-deprh development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, Party organizations at various levels on the frontline of coal industry in Shantung have correctly handled the relations between revolution and production. Placing proletarian politics in command, the leading cadres have maintained going deep into reality for investigation and study, and strengthened the work of organization and leadership over production. According to the special practice of the 24 hours day and night continuous operations in coal mines, from the coal bureau to various mining administrative bureaus and mines in the province, all have maintained implementing the system of transferring leadership cadres in rotation for participation on duty, with basic level cadres of the section and team in attendance. In that way, leading members of various levels are able to acquaint themselves in time with the current day's production condition in the mining district, and to solve in time problems appearing in production.

Once, a member of the Party committee of Feich'eng Mining Administrative Bureau, while on duty, learned that the quality of construction in Nanshihmen main tunnel of the Yangchuang mine was unsatisfactory. He immediately went deep into the scene for investigation, and together with members of the mine, carried out study, adopted measures, and enabled problems regarding the quality of construction to be solved in time. By means of having leadership cadres on duty, various mining administrative bureaus are all able to discover and popularize in time some good experiences and give impetus to the development of production.

In order to strengthen leadership over production, the leading members of the provincial coal bureau, apart from leaving behind a small number of comrades in the office in charge of work, have all gone deep with the others into the basic level for investigation and study and for the timely solution of problems. Last year, the coal industry front in Shantung had overfulfilled its state target ahead of schedule.

At the beginning of this year, some of the cadres slackened their efforts. In the light of this problem, the provincial coal bureau called in time a conference of responsible leading members of various mining administrative bureaus and mines, transmitted and studied directives from the upper level, raised a concrete demand for "beating time, seizing initiative, combating severe cold, and scoring high output," grasped vigorously work for improving the attendance rate and for inspecting and repairing equipment during the Spring Festival period. Consequently, better results were obtained in production for the first quarter, and a foundation was laid for fulfilling ahead of schedule the state target for the first half of the year.

Since the beginning of the third quarter, the provincial coal bureau has also convened a conference of coal mines in the whole province for "combating high temperature, guarding against flooding, maintaining attendance rate, and scoring high output," to solve the ideological problem of "the weather of the third quarter is hot, rainfall is heavy, and production would naturally be slow," which existed among some of the people, so as to guarantee that coal production could continue to increase.

The secretary and the standing committee members of the Party committee of the Tzupo Mining Administrative Bureau are also leading the cadres deep into the mine shafts, sections and teams, as well as the scene of production to mobilize the masses, to solve key problems in production, and to insure the overfulfilling of the state target for crude coal production.

The Party committee of T'angtsun Coal Mine has maintained linking up political work with economic work to stimulate the development of production.

In accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao: "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well," since this year, Party organizations at various levels on the frontline of coal industry in Shantung have all grasped advanced typical cases in their own units, brought problems from the surface to the points for study, and brought experience from the points to the surface for popularization, thereby winning the initiative for leading production. This year, the provincial coal bureau and mining administrative bureaus have summed up seriously the advanced experience of the "May 4" coal mining team belonging to the Hungshan Coal Mine of the Tsepo Mining Administrative Bureau, the No. 2 coal mining team of the Kanlin Coal Mine belonging to the Tsoachuang Mining Administrative Bureau, and the No. 1 mining team of the Tafeng Coal Mine and the Kang No. 1 teams of the Ts'aochuang Coal Mine of Feich'eng Mining Administrative Bureau, a group of high output surface work and rapid excavation teams, called many on-the-spot meetings to exchange and popularize their advanced experience, and obtained fine results.

By August, the number of those with monthly production from a shallow seam reaching 10,000 tons, monthly production from thick seam reaching 20,000 tons and from surface work reaching 30,000 tons in the whole province has developed to 36. The number of rapid excavation teams with a rate of tunnelling in granite reaching 100 meters, in coal and granite reaching 200 meters and in coal reaching 300 meters a month, has developed to 44.

Party organizations at various levels are also paying attention to grasping the backward, and stimulating the transformation of backward units into advanced units. After arriving at a selected point in the backward Hsiehchuang Coal Mine to settle down, the leading cadres of the Hsinwen Administrative Bureau has vigorously grasped the ideological construction of the leading body of the mine, mobilized the activism of the cadres and the masses, and enabled this mine to change its situation of passivity in production.

At present, Party organizations at various levels on the frontline of coal industry in Shantung are leading the broad masses of workers, and continuing to go all out and aim high for better results. They are ushering in the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic with fresh achievements in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

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COAL MINING

Famous Chinese High-Speed Tunnelling Group

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 14, 1972)

a nationally known high-speed tunnelling brigade in the tatung colliery of north china's shansi province has maintained its title as an advanced collective for 22 years by tunnelling a total of 110 kilometres, breaking national records 12 times and overfulfilling state plans every year.

named after model miners ma tu-hai and tien wan-tu, its earliest leaders, the brigade still maintains its revolutionary tradition of fearing no hardship to achieve advanced standards though its work has been increasingly mechanized and working conditions improved.

since the beginning of this year, the miners have been working in the lower layer under a wire net roof because they have to divide a thick coal seam into several layers for extraction. the roof strata pressure was so great that blasting was impossible whenever they came to a coal pillar. they gained confidence when they recalled how ma tu-hai and tien wan-tu set new records with hand picks in the fifties. so they combined blasting with coal cutting by hand picks and worked in small section tunnel, improving the loading method and supporting the roof oftener. in this way, they kept the highest tunnelling speed record for working in such conditions.

when the brigade was founded in 1950, ma tu-hai and tien wan-tu set a daily record for tunnelling with hand picks. it became a pace-setter in the chinese coal industry. the next year ma tu-hai evolved the cyclic method of tunnelling at several working faces. this raised tunnelling efficiency seven fold. he was cited as a national model worker, special class. in 1954 the brigade broke the record of 400 metres per month by tunnelling at two work faces simultaneously and overfulfilled that year's tunnelling quotas under hard working conditions. in 1958 when the brigade tunnelled a thin coal seam of 80 centimetres thick, work was difficult but the brigade set the record of 1,000 metres a month four times within one year. it achieved a tunnelling footage of 10,440 metres that year.

the brigade has trained outstanding cadres and miners for the coal industry. of 100 of its former members who went to other units, 36 are brigade leaders or higher and 40 were admitted into the chinese communist party. they are pace-setters in both revolution and production.

FREE MEDICAL SERVICE

Southwest China Minority Autonomous Hsien Expands Medical Service

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 14, 1972)

a dozen nationalities in an autonomous county in southwest china's yunnan province now enjoy free medical care. in old china they had no access to medical service and diseases took a heavy toll.

people of wa, lahu, tai, han and other nationalities live in the hilly hsimeng autonomous county. since liberation the party and the people's government have sent doctors to the area, set up hospitals and allocated large sums every year to help develop medical and health work.

the county has seriously carried out chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. its rural communes in general have medical centres and production brigades have clinics. the county has 85 professional medical workers, its production brigades 78 barefoot doctors and production teams 326 health workers.

the minority medical workers now account for 84 per cent of the county's total. they maintain close ties with the local people and play an active role in preventing and treating ailments. the county has trained minority medical workers through full-time study or short courses or sent them to visit medical institutions elsewhere so as to raise their level.

malaria and other epidemic diseases are now under control thanks to the cooperation of professional medical workers, barefoot doctors and health workers who give the peasants medical treatment while also taking part in collective farm work. the county was a malaria area before liberation. plague, cholera and smallpox, which were then rampant, have been stamped out.

hsimeng area abounds in wild medicinal herbs. the medical workers of a brigade clinic since 1969 have gathered and grown medicinal herbs and made dozens of medical preparations from them. they have cured many common and recurrent diseases of the local people with such medicines.

VEGETABLES

Ample Supply of Vegetables in Major Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

vegetables are in ample supply the year round in peking, shanghai and other major chinese cities. the people's communes on the outskirts of these cities have steadily increased vegetable production.

from january to august, half a million tons of vegetables were produced by the people's communes in peking for the capital and other areas; vegetable production in shanghai rose 8 per cent over the same 1971 period, and northeast china's industrial city of shenyang has been self-sufficient in vegetables two years running.

the quantity and variety of market vegetables used to decrease in off-seasons. this has not been true this year.

april, august and september are the off-seasons for peking. this april saw a flow of 33.5 per cent more vegetables to market than the same month of last year. there has been an ample supply since august. the 750 vegetable stores in the city now have varied, cheep fresh vegetables on sale. cabbage for example sells for twelve cents (rmb) a kilogramme, and wax gourd eight cents. cucumbers and tomatoes are twenty-two cents a kilogramme. their prices were much cheeper, only four to six cents, in the picking season of july.

the situation is similar for shanghai and shenyang. over 2,500 tons of vegetables are supplied to the shanghai market every day.

the people's communes of the three cities conducted mass scientific experiments to study ways of ensuring a steady flow of vegetables. some vegetables are grown earlier than usual while some others remain in the fields longer so that there will be enough in off-seasons and no glut at other time.

shanghai has increased the selling period for 22 varieties and added 11 new ones so that there are 30 to 40 kinds of vegetables on the market throughout the year. shenyang has a frost-free period of only 150 days. the commune members adopted many scientific measures to increase vegetable production.

the three cities were hit by drought, windstorms and frost this year. production brigades in peking sank deep wells to fight the drought. the chaoyang, haitien

and fengtai districts have built 440 new pump wells since last winter. the commune members in shenyang waged a stubborn fight against natural adversities and got a good harvest on 470 hectares attacked by low temperature, drought and frost.

vegetable production is planned and led by the local party and revolutionary committees. the commercial departments in peking in charge of vegetable supply improved their service so that vegetables reach the consumers the day they are harvested. the departments cooperate with the production units and store up some vegetables for sale in the off-seasons.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Balluku Receives Study Group of Chinese People's Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 13, 1972)

beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and concurrently minister of people's defence, received all members of the study group of the chinese people's liberation army led by wan hai-feng, deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. peking units, in durres yesterday.

present on the occasion were petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army; hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army; ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; iljaz reka, first secretary of the a.p.l. durres district committee; and marko karoli, chairman of the executive committee of the durres district people's council.

present also were hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim, and ting shan, military attache, of the chinese embassy in albania.

comrade beqir balluku had a very cordial and friendly talk with the chinese comrades.

after the meeting, comrade balluku gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese comrades. at the luncheon, comrade beqir balluku and comrade wan hai-feng proposed toasts to the steady development and reinforcement of the unbreakable friendship between the parties, the peoples and the armies of albania and china.

ATT CHAMPIONSHIPS

First Asian Table Tennis Championships Close

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1972)

the first asian table tennis championships closed in peking this evening. the championships lasted 12 days.

a grand closing ceremony was held in the brightly-lit peking capital indoor stadium which was bedecked with red flags. the whole gathering was full of expressions of unity and triumph.

happy and gay, the people of the capital and friends from various countries and regions hailed the success of this largest-ever gathering of asian table tennis circles. they paid high tribute to friends from table tennis circles and table tennis players who have made valuable contributions to enhancing the friendship among the asian people and sportsmen and to the spreading and advancement of table tennis in asia.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk were present at the ceremony.

attending the ceremony were chinese party and state leaders and leading members of departments concerned chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, kuo mo-jo, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, li fu-chun, chi peng-fei, wu teh and wang meng.

also present were hisao kido, representative of the president of the asian table tennis union and leader of the japan table tennis association delegation; bae myong gyu, deputy president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the table tennis association delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea; sabki, representative of a.t.t.u. vice-president and leader of the table tennis delegation from malaysia; sayid mohammad sibtain, representative of a.t.t.u. vice-president and leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; tan sock kern, honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the singapore table tennis delegation; sung chung, honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, as well as leading members of the delegations of table tennis, table tennis associations and sports organizations from various asian countries and regions and representatives and observers from various countries to the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

attending the ceremony were also:

prince basundhara bir bikram shah, leader of the delegation of the nepalese national sports council and president of the council;

sarin chhak, thiounn mumm and keat chhon, ministers of the government of national union of cambodia; prince norodom yuvaneath and princess norodom roeungsy, son and daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; and madame kou roun;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association and his wife, and frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and

diplomatic envoys and guests from various countries.

present were fan ko, kuo tung-chun, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching, vice-chairmen of the first a.t.t.c. organizing committee.

samdech norodom sihanouk, madame sihanouk and other distinguished guests from foreign countries and premier chou en-lai and other chinese party and state leaders mounted the rostrum at 7:50 p.m. the band struck up gay music. then the 18,000 spectators rose and gave a prolonged ovation.

yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the first a.t.t.c. organizing committee, spoke. he extended warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the championships on behalf of the organizing committee.

then hisao kido, representative of the president of the a.t.t.u. made a closing speech amid warm applause. he said: "the first asian table tennis championships, which are crowned with great success, will be victoriously concluded today. the present championships have been a great gathering of friendship and unity among the people and table tennis circles of various countries and regions in asia."

he said: "through exchange of experience, the present championships have further developed the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second', promoted the friendship and unity among the asian peoples and table tennis circles, and contributed to the development and advancement of table tennis skill in asia.

"this great success is an important contribution to the healthy development of international table tennis circles, and i am convinced that it will also exercise a tremendous influence on the international sports circles."

he said: "the magnificent asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament will be held in peking in august next year. more new friends will

then come to take part in the tournament and enable the flowers of friendship and unity among the asian, african and latin american peoples and table tennis circles to blossom more luxuriantly. in 1974, when the second asian table tennis championships are held in japan, we shall achieve greater successes. the asian table tennis circles have an unparalleled bright future."

concluding, he said: "we will close our ranks and rally around the asian table tennis union for the promotion of friendship and unity among the people and table tennis circles of asian countries and regions. until we meet again, goodbye exclamation"

the finals of the men's and women's singles and the men's and women's doubles were conducted before their speeches. the champions and runners-up of these events were decided after players from japan, china and korea had gruelling matches for more than two hours. the men's and women's team events and the seven individual events at the first asian table tennis championships thus came to a conclusion.

amid rhythmic clapping, awards were given to the first, second and third place winners in the men's and women's singles and doubles events by sabki (malaysia), representative of a.t.t.u. vice-president, rabie hafez el turk (palestine), vice-president of the a.t.t.u., sayid mohammad sibtain (pakistan), representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u., and tan sock kern (singapore), honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u.

then leading members of the organizing committee of the a.t.t.c. presented friendship cups to 26 players, one each from all the table tennis delegations.

at 10:30 p.m., the first asian table tennis championships closed successfully. amid gay music, 600 boys and girls in colourful costumes entered the arena with flowers in their hands and danced. they threw their bouquets to the table tennis players from various countries and regions in asia and shouted "farewell, farewell" to express the profound friendship and salute of the chinese people to the friends from various asian countries and regions.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Monumental Gathering of Friendship and Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

the "people's daily" today has an editorial hailing the success of the first asian table tennis championships which ended yesterday. entitled "monumental gathering of friendship and unity", the editorial reads in full as follows:

the first asian table tennis championships have ended in rousing success. the first congress of the asian table tennis union also closed victoriously yesterday. the chinese people rejoice at the tremendous success of this asian table tennis gathering and offer their warm congratulations.

the asian table tennis championships were a grand gathering of friendship and unity in the annals of sports in asia. it showed vigorous progress of table tennis in asia, and opened a brilliant chapter of friendship and unity of the people and players of asian countries and regions. the fact that the asian table tennis union achieved this praiseworthy success shortly after its establishment ensures very bright prospects for this new-type international sport organization of wide representation.

friendship and unity prevailed throughout the championships the players were rivals as well as friends. they had joint training sessions before matches and helped each other. after their matches, they exchanged experience and encouraged each other. friendship and unity were given priority in the arena. "friendship is more important than win or loss" this became a new trend. as the players compared skill, learned from each other and made common progress, the championships witnessed new sportsmanship and table tennis at a higher level. competition deepened friendship, and friendship helped improve the game. this new trend is bound to exert positive influence on international sports.

the table tennis delegations from various asian countries and regions have all contributed to the success of the championships and the congress. they consulted each other on all matters in accordance with the principles of mutual respect and democratic consultation. this ensured that the championships and the congress proceeded very smoothly. the presence of many friends from african and latin american countries was a great encouragement and support for the championships. it demonstrated the profound friendship between the people and players of asia, africa and latin america.

we are pleased to note the decision of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament to hold the first tournament in peking from august 25 to september 7, 1973 for the purpose of enhancing friendship and unity of the people and players of asia, africa and latin america and promoting the development of table tennis on the three continents. that is an inspiring event for the people and sportsmen on these continents which have more than a half of the world's population. we believe that friendly exchanges between table-tennis players will help strengthen the traditional friendship among the people and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america, and promote the rapid development of table tennis on these continents.

the people of asia, africa and latin america had the common experiences of suffering from aggression and oppression by imperialism and colonialism. today they are faced with the common fighting tasks of opposing aggression and interference, defending national independence and territorial integrity, and developing the national economy and culture. they can most readily understand each other as they have feelings in common. the chinese people and sportsmen treasure friendship with the people and sportsmen of various asian, african and latin american countries. they will modestly learn from the latter and continue their efforts to strengthen the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of various countries.

the friends from various asian, african and latin american countries to this gathering of amity brought with them the profound friendship of the people and sportsmen of their respective countries for the chinese people. this is a tremendous encouragement and support for the chinese people, and we express our heart-felt thanks for it. we are convinced that the friends from various countries will likewise carry home the sincere feelings and friendship of the chinese people for their people. let us continue our efforts so that the flowers of friendship will bloom luxuriantly in the asian-african-latin american garden of table tennis, and the friendship and unity of the asian, african and latin american peoples will be strengthened and developed still further.

ATT UNION

Communique of First Congress of Asian Table Tennis Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1972)

following is the full text of the communique of the first congress of the asian table tennis union adopted at its closing session here today:

first congress of the asian table tennis union
communique

the first congress of the asian table tennis union was held in peking during the first asian table tennis championships that took place from september 2 to 13, 1972. participating in the congress were the delegates and observers of table tennis associations or sports organizations from 31 countries and regions in asia. they were from: afghanistan, the arab republic of yemen, bhutan, burma, cambodia, the people's republic of china, cyprus, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, hong kong, india, iran, iraq, japan, jordan, kuwait, laos (lao patriotic front), lebanon, macao, malaysia, nepal, pakistan, palestine, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the philippines, the republic of south viet nam, singapore, sri lanka, syria, thailand and turkey.

the delegates and observers held extensive discussions and democratic consultations on questions related to the promotion of friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of asian countries and regions and development of table tennis in asia.

the congress holds that the founding of the asian table tennis union is a pioneering undertaking which reflects the common desire of table tennis circles in asia. the first congress of the asian table tennis union, attended by friends from so many asian countries and regions, is a great event, unprecedented in the annals of asian table tennis movement. it has contributed to the cause of unity of the asian peoples.

the congress notes with gratification that the first asian table tennis championships, held under the auspices of the asian table tennis union, have achieved remarkable success. in the course of the competitions, the players from various countries and regions have shown their level best in both sportsmanship and skill. throughout the championships there have been scenes of friendship and unity everywhere. an excellent situation marked by vigorous development prevails in the asian table tennis world.

the congress has decided to entrust the japan table tennis association with the organization of the second asian table tennis championships in japan, in the spring of 1974, and to authorize the a.t.t.u. president and honorary secretary-general to keep in close contact with the host table tennis association to ensure a greater success for the second championships.

the congress warmly hails the positive results achieved by the meeting of the preparatory committee for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, and expresses its support for the first asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament to be held in peking from august 25 to september 7, 1973. the congress calls upon the table tennis players of asian countries and regions to take an active part in the forthcoming tournament.

the asian table tennis union expresses its gratitude to the peoples of various countries and regions in asia and other parts of the world, for the support they have given to the asian table tennis union and the asian table tennis championships held under its auspices. adhering to its aims and principles and working in co-operation with the international table tennis federation, the asian table tennis union will continue its efforts for the promotion of friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of asian countries and regions, for the development of friendly ties between the table tennis circles and players of asia and those of other continents, and for the advancement of table tennis in asia and the rest of the world.

peking, september 13, 1972.

Grand Peking Reception Celebrates Successful Asian Table Tennis Championships, ATTU Congress and Preparatory Committee Meeting for AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

a grand reception was held in the great hall of the people here this evening in warm celebration of the victorious closing of the first asian table tennis championships, the first congress of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.) and the meeting of the preparatory committee for the asian-african-latin american (a.a.a.) table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

it was given by the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the all-china sports federation.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity, friendship and victory. the more than 1,000 friends in table tennis circles from asian, african and latin american countries and regions chatted at the happy gathering. they clinked glasses and drank toasts to the growing friendship between the asian, african and latin american people and sportsmen. the table tennis players exhcanged souvenirs and autographs.

among the guests were hisao kido, representative of the a.t.t.u. president and leader of the delegation of the japan table tennis association; bae myong gyu, deputy president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; sabki, representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the table tennis delegation of malaysia; sayid mohammad sibtain, representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; tan sock kern, honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the singapore table tennis delegation; sung chung, honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china; all members of the table tennis delegations, delegations of table tennis associations and sports organizations from various asian countries and regions; and delegation and observers from various countries to the meeting of the preparatory committee for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; cni peng-fei, foreign minister; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; li ching-chuan, a leading member of the all-china sports federation; and yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships.

speakers at the reception were wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; sayid mohammad sibtain, representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; henry m.o. clemens, president of the tanzanian table tennis association; and helios farrell, president of the mexican table tennis federation.

wu teh extended warm congratulations on the full success of the first asian table tennis championships, the first congress of the a.t.t.u. and the meeting of the preparatory committee for the a.a.a. table tennis tournament. he paid high respects to the friends and comrades from various countries and regions to the two meetings.

he said: "the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favorable to the people of the world. the people of various countries have continuously scored new successes in their struggle against foreign aggression and interference, in defence of state sovereignty and national independence, and for the development of national economy and culture. we are confident that, through sports exchanges, the people and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america will effectively contribute to the furtherance of their friendship and unity."

"there is a traditional profound friendship between the chinese people and the peoples in asia, africa and latin america," he said. "the peoples of the third world are closely linked by their common experience in the past and their common fighting tasks at present."

"we shall, together with the peoples and friends from table tennis circles in asia, africa and latin america, make unremitting efforts to promote the friendship and unity between the people and sportsmen of these continents and the rest of the world," he stressed.

in conclusion, wu teh requested the friends from various countries to convey to their people and sportsmen the friendly sentiments and best regards of the chinese people and sportsmen.

sayid mohammad sibtain spoke on behalf of the delegates to the first congress of the a.t.t.u. and the participants in the first asian table tennis championships. he said that it was a matter of great pleasure and extreme satisfaction for all of them that the championships had concluded with magnificent success and the congress had achieved unanimity on all points after full democratic consultations in an atmosphere of friendship and equality.

he said: "following the principle of 'friendship first and competition second', the participants in the championships have set brilliant records not only in the field of sport but also in sportsmanship. the friendly atmosphere that prevailed throughout the championships and the goodwill displayed by all the participants for each other holds strong promise of wider expansion of asian table tennis circles and further extension of our friendly sentiments to the people of asia in general."

henry m.o. clemens spoke on behalf of the preparatory committee for the a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament. he stressed the important role table tennis is playing in reuniting the people and sportsmen of africa, asia and latin america.

he said: "in accordance with the common aspirations of the people and sportsmen of africa, asia and latin america, we must devotedly work tirelessly in the name of friendship to the successful promotion of table tennis throughout the countries in the third world and particularly to work endlessly for the total success of thb first asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament."

helios farrell spoke on behalf of the delegations that had attended the first asian table tennis championships and participated in the meeting of the preparatory committee for the a.a.a. table tennis tournament as observers.

he said: "we are happy to see that all discussions held at the meeting for the holding of the tournament of the three continents proceeded in an atmosphere of full democracy and all sincerity; and it is quite natural, because we are friends.

"to strengthen the friendship among the people of all countries is a grave responsibility for all of us. we can effectively fulfil this task only when we are united with one thought and in common action."

"we know that every one of us will do his utmost in serving this great cause, a cause of promoting, developing and consolidating friendship," he added.

among the other guests were:

his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah, leader of the delegation of the nepalese national sports council and president of the council;

all members of the delegation of veteran players of the japan table tennis association;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife, and frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; and

diplomatic envoys to china of some Asian, African and Latin American countries.

present were vice-chairmen of the championship organizing committee fan ko, kuo tung-chun, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching; and leading members of organizations concerned, including ting kuo-yu, tseng wei, ting hsueh-sung, yao hsiao-cheng, chen pei-min, chang cheng-teh, ku wen-hua and wang yi.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Football Delegation Leaves Sri Lanka for Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 14, 1972)

the chinese football delegation left sri lanka today for a friendly tour of afghanistan.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were president van twest, vice-president neenetigala, secretary v.k. arumugam, and other leading members, of the sri lanka football association.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching was also present at the airport.

arriving here on august 27, the chinese soccers had played ten friendly matches with sri lanka footballers in colombo, kandy, kegalla, anuradhapura, jaffna, batticaloa.

the chinese team won two matches with sri lanka teams in colombo with the scores of 3 to 2 and 1 to 0. the fine sportsmanship and skill of the players of the two countries won loud applause.

during its visit to various places in sri lanka, the chinese football delegation was accorded warm welcome by the people. the people in jaffna garlanded the chinese players and welcomed them with fire-crackers.

m. senanayake, acting minister of sports of sri lanka, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese football delegation on september 10. the next day, the chinese ambassador gave a reception for the visit of the delegation.

both the luncheon and the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Minister Receives Chinese Technical Mission

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Sept. 13, 1972)

justin lekoundzou, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and minister of industry, mine and tourism, received the personnel of the chinese technical mission led by wang yen and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them here yesterday.

the chinese mission arrived here recently to help build the zmuenza hydro-electric station.

chinese ambassador wang yu-tien and economic counsellor yu le-tien were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

chen tan, chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea, recently gave two film receptions at which a chinese colour film "the white-haired girl", a revolutionary modern dance drama, was shown, according to a santa isabel report.

among those present were minister of the interior angel masie ntutumu, minister of finance andres nko ivasa, secretary-general of the presidency gaudencio asumu oyono medja and other high-ranking officers and officials of equatorial guinea.

diplomats of a number of countries to equatorial guinea were also present at the film receptions.

FOREIGN TT DELEGATES

Chinese Party and Government Leaders Meet Table Tennis Delegates and Players from Asia, Africa and Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

chinese party and government leaders and leading members of various organizations tung pi-wu, chu teh, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, kuo mo-jo, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, chi peng-fei, wu teh, wang meng, liao cheng-chih and ting hsi-lin met in the great hall of the people here this afternoon with friends in table tennis circles and table tennis players who had participated in the first asian table tennis championships, the first congress of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.), or the meeting of the preparatory committee for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the meeting hall was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. it resounded with tremendous applause when the chinese party and government leaders appeared to greet the friends from various countries and regions. the chinese party and government leaders cordially shook hands with the leaders of the table tennis delegations and delegations of table tennis associations, sports organizations and table tennis associations from various countries and regions, and warmly congratulated them on the full success of the first asian table tennis championships, tne first congress of the a.t.t.u. and the meeting of the preparatory committee of the a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament. the chinese leaders had photographs taken with them.

present on the occasion were hisao kido, representative of the a.t.t.u. president and leader of the delegation of the japan table tennis association; bae myong gyu, deputy president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; sabki, representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the table tennis delegation of malaysia; sayid mohammad sibtain, representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; tan sock kern, honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the singapore table tennis delegation; and sung chung, honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china;

table tennis delegations and delegates to the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union -- the afghan table tennis delegation led by aqa mohammad bahar; the table tennis delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by rashad nowman al-baadani; the delegation of the sports organization of bhutan led by thuji yonten; the burmese table tennis delegation led by u po hto; the table tennis delegation of cambodia led by van piny; the delegation of the cyprus table tennis association led by gerard cababe; the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim in ok; the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ta quang chien; the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by tran van tri; the delegation of the hongkong table tennis association led by chung wing kwong; the regional hongkong table tennis delegation led by yue yun hing; t. d. ranga ramanujan, president of the table tennis federation of india; the iranian table tennis delegation led by amir amin; the iraqi table tennis delegation led by mouayed a. majid al-badri; the delegation of the japan table tennis association; the table tennis delegation of japan; fayez nowar, president of the jordan table tennis association; the table tennis delegation of kuwait led by tariq al-barrak; the lao (laotian patriotic front) table tennis delegation led by thonglay khommasith; the lebanese table tennis delegation led by georges michel hani; the regional macao table tennis delegation led by leong ted chee; the malaysian table tennis delegation; the nepalese table tennis delegation led by nara shumsher; the pakistan table tennis delegation; the table tennis delegation of palestine led by salem mohamed saleh; the table tennis delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by abdul-rahman omer balgon; the philippine table tennis delegation led by vicente liwag; tran thanh, observer from table tennis circles of the republic of south viet nam; the singapore table tennis delegation; the delegation of the sri lanka table tennis association led by edward thangarajah; the syrian table tennis delegation led by mohamad al bizem; the thai table tennis delegation led by chumpol lohachala; the delegation of the chinese table tennis association; and the chinese table tennis delegation led by hsu yin-sheng; and

the delegations and delegates to the meeting of the preparatory committee for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament-- the delegation of the chilean table tennis federation led by plutargo zuniga; the delegation of the table tennis association of ecuador led by luis rodriguez rendon; the delegation of the egyptian table tennis association led by hassan abou heif; the mauritius delegation led by rambocus chintaman; the delegation of the table tennis association of nigeria led by a.a. efunkoya; the

delegation of the tanzanian table tennis association led by henry m.o. clemens; and observers amin abou heif, acting president of the african table tennis federation and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis association; dora mason de malone, president of the argentine table tennis federation; danilo aravena ross, sub-director of the bureau of sports and recreation of chile; luis uribe, member of the colombian table tennis association; helios farrell, president of the mexican table tennis federation; cesar betalleluz, president of the peruvian table tennis federation; and victorio zecchi, president of the table tennis federation of uruguay.

also present was the delegation of veteran players of the japan table tennis association with koji kimura as its leader and kimiyo kurimoto as its deputy leader.

present were also leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, lu wei-chao, tseng wei, fan ko, kuo tung-chun, yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Senate Cultural Affairs Commission Delegation Concludes Visit to Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 14, 1972)

the delegation of the commission of cultural affairs of the senate of france led by vice-president of the commission henri caillavot wound up its visit to hangchow and left for shanghai by train this afternoon. they are being accompanied by lu jo-yi, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the general office of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by shen tse, standing committee member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the frenh guests arrived here from shanghai by train yesterday. the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in their honour in the evening. lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and henri caillavet proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and france.

while in hangchow, the distinguished guests visited a factory, a rural people's commune and scenic spots around the west lake.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Ho Ying and Chen Mu-hua Meet Ghanaian Government Trade and Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this evening met with the ghanaian government trade and goodwill mission with major kodjo barney agbo, member of the national redemption council and commissioner for industries of ghana, as its leader and joseph emmanuel appiah, roving ambassador of the office of the national redemption council, as its deputy leader. they had a friendly conversation.

members of the mission present were george harry arthur, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ghanaian embassy in peking josshua mawusi komla kpakpah, deputy division director of the ministry of trade and tourism; kweku abiw dougan, director of the foreign department of the bank of ghana; and i.k. davies, assistant secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs. o.k. lawluvi, first secretary of the ghanaian embassy here, was also present.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments, including ho kung-kai, ko hua, wang ming-chun, yen chia-hua, chu chuan-hsien, chang hsing-chiao, chi chao-chu and wang yu-chin.

China-Ghana Trade and Payments Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

a long-term trade and payments agreement was signed in peking this afternoon between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of ghana. a trade protocol between the two governments and notes of exchange on the agreement of economic and technical cooperation between the two governments were signed simultaneously.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and major kodjo barney agbo, leader of the ghanaian government trade and goodwill mission, member of the national redemption council and commissioner for industries of ghana, signed the agreement and other documents on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception to Mark Anniversary of Sino-Guinean Treaty of Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1972)

diop mamadou, ambassador of the republic of guinea to china, and his wife gave a reception and film show here this afternoon in celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between china and guinea.

among the guests were yang chieh, chinese minister of communications; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of other departments concerned, including chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, hsieh hua, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, yao hsiao-cheng, chiao pei-hsin, wang lei and yang chi.

diop mamadou and ho ying proposed toasts at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and guinean people.

ambassador diop mamadou said: the treaty of friendship between guinea and china has brought the two countries together. though thousands of kilometres apart, china and guinea are very close to each other and are both in the depth of revolution. the cooperation between guinea and china is a concrete example of sincere unity and amity. the government of the people's republic of china has won the admiration of the entire guinean people for the success it has achieved within the framework of cooperation with guinea.

he wished that the friendship between the guinean and chinese people would grow constantly.

ho ying said: the signing of the treaty of friendship between china and guinea marks a new stage in the development of the militant friendship between our two peoples in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. satisfactory results have been achieved over the past 12 years in the development of friendly relations and cooperation between china and guinea on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

the chinese government and people treasure the friendship of the guinean government and people.. we are happy to have such a friend as guinea, he said. he expressed the conviction that the fraternal friendship between the chinese and guinean people and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would constantly grow. a guinean film was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Liberal Democratic Party Arrives; NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Zentaro Kosaka and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

a delegation of the japanese liberal democratic party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a visit upon invitation.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met the delegation and gave a banquet in its honour this evening.

attending the banquet were zentaro kosaka, leader of the delegation, member of the house of representatives and chairman of the liberal democratic party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations; masumi ezaki and juichiro tsukada, deputy leaders of the delegation, members of the house of representatives and vice-chairmen of the liberal democratic party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations; members of the delegation torasaburo shintani, hideji kawasaki, toshio kimura, ken yasui, seijuro arafune, eikichi takahashi, tokuma utsunomiya, heiji ogawa, masao maeda, ken harada, noboru takeshita, motosaburo tokai, ryoichi nagata, akira eto, soichi kamoda, takao kameoka, shigesada marumo, hisanari yamada, tokusaburo kosaka and hyosuke kujiraoka; eight staff members of the delegation, including hiroshi hashimoto; and pressmen with the delegation.

present on the occasion were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; hu yu-chih and lin chiao-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of departments concerned chou pei-yuan, shih shao-hua, hao chung-shih, chao cheng-hung, chang hsiang-shan, liu hsi-wen, wang yeh-chiu, hsieh ping-hsin, lu wei-chao, han hsu, peng hua, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, tung lin, wang hsiao-yi, ting to and liu yuan.

upon its arrival here this afternoon, the delegation was met at the airport by liao cheng-chih and other leading members of chinese departments concerned. yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa and shunichi matsumoto, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan in peking were present.

yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and other representatives of the liaison office were present at the airport and later attended the banquet.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had gone specially to shanghai to meet the delegation, arrived with it this afternoon.

stopping over earlier in shanghai on its way to peking today, the delegation was met at the airport by feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Wang Meng Meet Delegation of Nepalese National Sports Council

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, this evening met his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah, president of the nepalese national sports council, and dhir bikram shah, dworika ram bhagot and moban raj joshi, members of the visiting delegation of the council he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments, including chen pei-min, yeh cheng-chang, chu chuan-hsien, chou cheng, li su-kuang and tang wen-sheng.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese PLA Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 13, 1972)

the women's basketball delegation of the chinese people's liberation army left here for home today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were major general li gi hwan of the korean people's army, kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, responsible members of departments concerned and basketball players of korea.

chang shu-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in korea, was also present.

the chinese p.l.a. women's basketball delegation arrived at pyongyang on august 22. it had two friendly matches with the "february 2" women's basketball team of the korean people's army, and undertook joint training and exchanged experience with korean teams including the "february 2" team and the pyongyang women's basketball team.

the delegation visited mangyongdae, former residence of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, and wonsan city and gumgang mountain. it was accorded a rousing welcome by the korean people.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan gave a banquet on the evening of september 11 on the visit of the delegation.

Chinese PLA Women's Basketball Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

the women's basketball delegation of the chinese people's liberation army with yu wen-huai as its leader and tsai chi-chieh as its deputy leader returned here by train today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, chu kai-yin, liu yung-shou and hsiao mai-ping, as well as p.l.a. basketballers.

present was sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Ministers Receive Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1972)

andreas cappelen, norwegian foreign minister, and per kleppe, norwegian minister for commerce and shipping, yesterday afternoon separately received li shui-ching, head of the chinese government delegation and minister of the first ministry of machine building, and some members of the delegation, and had friendly conversations with them, according to a report from oslo.

bue brun, vice-director of the commerce department of the norwegian foreign ministry, was present on the two occasions.

kuo hsiao-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in norway, was also present.

yesterday evening, minister per kleppe gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation in the government hotel. li shui-ching and all members of the delegation were present.

present on the occasion on the norwegian side were kristian brinch, secretary general of the ministry of commerce and shipping, tor stokke, director of the foreign trade department of the ministry of commerce and shipping, and other government officials and personages from industrial and commercial circles.

charge d'affaires ad interim kuo hsiao-feng and all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in norway were also present.

guests and hosts had a friendly conversation at the banquet.

the chinese government delegation arrived in norway on september 9 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the norwegian government.

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MODEL COMMUNIST

A Conscientious Fighter of Lofty Character

- The story of Fu Ch'un-hua, a Party member loyal to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 16, 1972)

Difficulties, setbacks and hardships--these are stringent tests for a revolutionary fighter. Victories, honors and acclaims--these are even more stringent tests for a revolutionary fighter. Comrade Fu Ch'un-hua was a revolutionary fighter whose lofty character had enabled him to pass these two tests with flying colors.

In 1949, when our army liberated Taiyuan, Fu Ch'un-hua distinguished himself with meritorious service.

Twenty years later, Fu Ch'un-hua was engaged in "three-support two-military" work in Taiyuan. Recently, the Peking Military Region awarded him posthumously a 1st class merit.

What can the record of Fu Ch'un-hua show us?

The Better the Environment, the More One Must Set a Rigid Demand on Oneself

At his support-the-Left post, Fu Ch'un-hua was shown earnest concern by the masses. When he was engaged in support-the-Left work in Taiyuan Handicrafts Administrative Bureau, in order to permit him to rest better, the people had arranged for him to live in a comfortable house in quiet surroundings. In order to make his work easier, they regularly placed a small motor

car at his disposal. When he was sick, they had fresh fish delivered to him... Never once did Fu Ch'un-hua regard these as attention lavished on himself alone, but considered them as expressions of the affection of the people for their army. Each time he would set a demand on himself and deal with problems in accordance with the political characteristics of the army of the people's own kin.

Where should he stay? He chose to live in a noisy former dispatch froom over a narrow stairway. The people tried to dissuade him, but he said in a straightforward manner, "This building is more prominent, and would be easier to find. During the war years, we slept on the ground with only the sky over us, and also on sidewalks. Sleeping here at present is already a very great improvement."

And would he ride in the motor car? Fu Ch'un-hua said, "The units under the Handicrafts Administrative Bureau are scattered, and the places I got to are all in back lanes and alleys, so it is more convenient to use a bicycle." For that reason, he specially bought a bicycle. It was raining one day, and when the driver heard that Fu Ch'un-hua was leaving for the basic level, he immediately drove his car over and said to him, "It is raining, and the road is rough. Besides, you are not well, so why don't you take the car this time." Fu Ch'un-hua smiled and said, "It is only a drizzle. You better take the car back." So saying, he got on his bicycle and rode off. In less than a year he visited nearly 100 basic level units of the Handicrafts Administrative Bureau.

When the workers heard that Fu Ch'un-hua was sick, they specially sent someone to bring him some fresh fish. On two occasions he politely declined the gift. The third time, the workers who brought him the fish said, "It is only a token of our feeling, so you must accept them." The fish were accepted, but the moment the workers left, Fu Ch'un-hua had it sent over to the mess hall. The next day, in accordance with the rule of the "Three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention," he had money sent over to the workers for the fish according to its market value.

No matter whether in the unit or at the support-the-Left post, Fu Ch'un-hua never had any thought of political privileges or any special demand of everyday life for himself and through the years he always maintained the political characteristic of arduous struggle of our Army. At present, preserved in the Fu Ch'un-hua Record Exhibition Hall is a pair of straw sandals, glowing with the radiance of this political characteristic.

It was in 1969, and at that time Fu Ch'un-hua was doing support-the-Left work in Hungt'ung hsien. On one occasion he had to go to the aquatic product breeding station of the hsien for labor, and was wearing a pair of straw sandals. On seeing that, a young worker was most surprised, and he blurted out, "Deputy battalion commander, why are you wearing straw sandals?" Fu Ch'un-hua answered significantly, "Wearing straw sandals is an old tradition within our revolutionary ranks. Formerly, the Red Army wore them on the Long March. The 8th Route Army wore them in battles all over the country. After the liberation, the Good 8th Company of Nanking Road wore

them to make manifest the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle....." These words deeply educated the young worker, and he touched the straw sandals on Fu Ch'un-hua's feet. Fu Ch'un-hua knew what was on his mind, and he said, "Young fellow, since you like them so much, you can have them!"

Not long ago, a group of young workers went to the aquatic product breeding station to look for Fu Ch'un-hua. When they went in to his room, they found him intent on the making of straw sandals. Everybody smiled knowingly to one another, for they were looking for Fu Ch'un-hua to tell them about revolutionary traditions. As for Fu Ch'un-hua, he was just thinking of using the straw sandals to carry out education in tradition on the young people. They all sat down together, and Fu Ch'un-hua told them the story of how an old squad leader in his unit taught him how to make straw sandals. As they listened, the young people eagerly began to learn to make straw sandals.

Three years went by, during which time the workers of ths aquatic product breeding station had worn out countless pairs of straw sandals, but the first pair of straw sandals given to them by Fu Ch'un-hua was always kept intact. Not long ago, when they heard that Taiyuan municipality was about to hold an exhibition of the life of Fu Ch'un-hua, they specially sent over this pair of straw sandals.

In the exhibition hall the visitors all lingered for a long time in front of this pair of straw sandals, reluctant to go away. This pair of straw sandals led them to think: "How we must continue the advance in the face of victory."

The Higher the Position, the Deeper Should One's Feeling Be for the People

For twenty years, following constant changes in his position, the feeling of Fu Ch'un-hua for the people became deeper and deeper. He always said, "We were born among the people, and have grown up among the people. Every moment we must bear in mind the interest of the people."

Fu Ch'un-hua had a nephew, who upon his graduation from the university, was assigned to work in Taiyuan. When he heard that Fu Ch'un-hua was the vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Handicrafts Administrative Bureau, he wrote him a letter asking for his help in transferring him to a "better" unit. Fu Ch'un-hua wrote a serious reply in regard to this matter, "Our position is conferred upon us by the Party and the people, and we must use it to serve the people faithfully." He also wrote again and again to the same nephew, "You should abide by the assignment of the Party and make contributions to the people's cause from your post."

Fu Ch'un-hua never used his position to obtain preferential treatment for himself, but instead invariably gave the people such preferred treatment to which he was entitled.

One year, Fu Ch'un-hua returned home for a visit. He heard that the production team was short of storerooms, and he immediately said to his wife, "We must vacate these three new rooms and give them to the production team. We can move into the "cattle shed."

His wife stared at the "cattle shed" where her uncle used to stay when he was a hired hand without saying a word. Fu Ch'un-hua said, "In the past, we poor and lower-middle peasants were treated like cattle,and lived in 'cattle sheds.' Now our life is better. Living in the 'cattle shed' again will prevent us from forgetting the past and the suffering and oppressed people of the world."

Later, a flood swept away the greater part of the houses in the village, and the poor and lower-middle peasants suggested building a house for the family of Fu Ch'un-hua first. However, he would never hear of it, but instead gave his timber and tiles to the more needy commune members. By early winter, the rows of new houses were put up but work had still not commenced on the house of Fu Ch'un-hua. Everybody became anxious, so they all joined in and gave a hand in carrying material, hauling clay and building walls. In just several days, the house was completed. Fu Ch'un-hua was extremely grateful to the poor and lower-middle peasants, and he had the characters "Forever Revolutionary" inscribed over the door of his new house.

With his own practical action at the support-the-Left post, Fu Ch'un-hua made manifest the relationship between the people's army and the masses which was one between fish and water. In winter,his first concern was whether the workers were cold, and he would go into the boiler room to help the workers carry coal and clear away the ashes. In summer, his first concern was whether the mess hall was being operated properly, and would go deep into the kitchen to help. When one of the workers had taken ill, he would call on him several times,and send his wife to bring him medicine. One of the cadres had an ideological difficulty. Full of enthusiasm he would look up this comrade more than 30 times to have talks with him.

One day, Fu Ch'un-hua was sweeping snow from the sidewalks near the house of an old woman. The old woman said gratefully, "It's wonderful such an important 'official' like you would still remember an old woman!" Fu Ch'un-hua replied sincerely, "Old auntie, we are soldiers of the people. No matter how important an 'official' or how minor an 'official' we are, we are all children of the working people."

The Greater the Achievements, the More It Is Necessary To Learn Modestly from the People

In the unit, the cadres and fighters often heard Fu Ch'un-hua telling stories about the heroic fight of the martyrs. At the support-the-Left post, people often heard Fu Ch'un-hua talking about the glorious tradition of our Army. However, all along he never mentioned a word about his part in destroying the enemy, and not even his wife knew anything. It was not until after his death that the comrades were able to learn from the eulogy at his memorial service that he had distinguished himself nine times in battle.

For more than twenty years, merits and honors only spurred Fu Ch'un-hua to appear among the people in the role of an ordinary soldier, sharing the same hardships of the fighters and humbly learning from the people.

In the Handicrafts Administrative Bureau was a cooperative for building materials. It formerly used to be a sand sifting and stone breaking unit. Because the workers were not afraid to think and to act, they had by relying on their own efforts, produced fire bricks much needed on the market. When Fu Ch'un-hua learned about that, he travelled more than 20 li there to study.

In a courtyard formed by three sections of low wall a furnace was burning. Putting aside his bicycle, Fu Ch'un-hua immediately went to work in front of the high temperature furnace. As he worked, he acquainted himself with the record of how they created a business through arduous work. The workers informed him that the raw material for fire bricks contained several rare elements, and they were determined to extract them. Fu Ch'un-hua was deeply stirred by the spirit of continuous revolution of the workers and decided to complete this work together with them. After learning from units concerned, he found that a set of equipment for extraction would come to 200,000 yuan.

Could this problem not be solved in a greater, faster, better and more economical manner? He went once more to the cooperative for building materials, and learned from the workers. Everybody advanced numerous methods of taking the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency and substituting native things for foreign equipment. Consequently, the whole set of equipment was completed at a cost of only 20,000 yuan and five rare elements were extracted. Fu Ch'un-hua said emotionally, "The masses have boundless creative power and an inexhaustible supply of political nourishment. Before the masses, we shall always remain pupils who can never finish learning."

At the beginning of 1970, production of some of the units in the Handicraft Administrative Bureau could not go up, and Kuo I, the cadre in charge of production, was feeling the pressure very heavily. Fu Ch'un-hua personally called on Kuo I at his house and said earnestly to him, "I am in charge of the 'one-strike, three-oppose' movement, and I have failed to handle correctly the relations between grasping revolution and stimulating production. If production cannot go up, I too much share the responsibility

He analyzed together with Kuo I the cause of the inability of production to go up, studied grasping revolution and stimulating production together, and later went with Kuo I deep into the basic level, used the points to lead the surface and brought about a change in the situation. However, at a reporting meeting later, he let the comrade in charge of production to introduce his experience, whereas he again voluntarily made a self-criticism. Kuo I was deeply touched, and he said, "Old Fu is always letting other people take the credit while he voluntarily shoulders the blame himself."

Once, a subordinate unit sent over the draft of a summary work report. When Fu Ch'un-hua saw the sentence, "With the help of Comrade Fu Ch'un-hua, very great achievements have been obtained," therein, he said seriously to the comrade who made the report, "We must firmly bear in mind that all achievements should be attributed to great leader Chairman Mao and to the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by the broad masses of people. We must never at any time credit that into our account." So saying, he deleted that with a single stroke of his pen.

The people are always thinking of Fu Ch'un-hua. Today, more than a year after his death, the broad masses of cadres and fighters, as well as the broad masses of people in Shansi Province, are developing in a penetrating manner activities for learning from Fu Ch'un-hua. His record has spurred the people to take achievements, honors and acclaims as new starting points for progress, and they must struggle arduously and keep on advancing modestly and prudently on the long march of continuing the revolution.

- By our own correspondent

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OIL TECHNOLOGY

Ceaselessly Raise the Scientific and Technical Standard of Oil Field Development

by

Tach'ing Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 17, 1972)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel of Tach'ing Oil Field are using line struggle as the leading factor to develop scientific experiment energetically in close coordination with production and summing up certain advanced scientific and technical experience which energetically pushes production forward. During the twelve years since this oil field was developed, it has always maintained a steady and high output. During the first eleven years the average crude oil output was increased annually by 35.2 percent.

We learn profoundly from practice that as long as we actively develop scientific experiment and advance toward production in depth and breadth, we shall be able to win greater freedom in production struggle.

Eliminating Interference and Doggedly Following the Correct Line

Chairman Mao has designated scientific experiment as one of the three great revolutionary movements in the building of socialism, opened up a broad road and pointed out the correct direction for the development of science and technology. The political line determines the directionfor the development of economy and technology. When the line is correct, we shall be able to solve correctly various problems encountered during scientific experiment and enable scientific experiment to promote the development of productive power and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the beginning of the battle of Tach'ing Oil Field, social imperialism attempted to throttle us by cutting off supplies of petroleum, and renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i also fanned up a black wind to meet the needs of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. But the petroleum workers and scientific and technical personnel of Tach'ing resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's great guideline of "independence, self-determination and self-reliance," eliminated the superstition about "foreigners" and made up their minds to build up and develop Tach'ing Oil Field by relying upon themselves. They considered active development of scientific experiment and the catchingup and surpassing of advanced technical standards in the world as revolutionary goals. They learned and created, with creation as the principal objective. They caught up and surpassed, with surpassing as the principal objective. In view of the characteristics of the oil field, they

mobilized the masses to conduct investigation and study and develop scientific experiment. In this way they solved certain important problems in petroleum technology, built up Tach'ing Oil Field within a short period of time and shattered the preposterous theory of "China is short of oil."

As activities of scientific experiment in Tach'ing Oil Field continued to develop forward, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i appeared from the extreme "Left," advocating in a big way "politics may overrule everything else" and spread the preposterous theory of "technique is useless." This brought about the disbanding of some of the scientific units for a period of time. In the meantime, research was interrupted and data were lost; and some of the people influenced by extreme "Leftist" ideas developed the erroneous idea of "we can produce oil just the same with or without scientific research."

Later, the Party committee of the oil field guided the broad masses of workers and scientific and technical personnel to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, eliminate interference and correctly understand and handle the relation between politics and technology and that between politics and the economy: In scientific and technical work as well as other work, politics is always in command. However, it is impossible to build socialism without advanced science and technology. Under the command of proletarian politics, the more we know about and grasp the objective laws of economic work and the more familiar we are with technique, the more we shall be able to contribute to the people's cause and the more we can make the situation favorable to socialist revolution and construction.

In the course of eliminating interferences from the "Left" and the Right by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and of conducting education for the broad masses of workers and scientific and technical personnel in the "unity of politics and economy and unity of politics and technology," the Party committee of the oil field guided everybody in drawing a clear ideological line between the development of the strong points of the technical personnel and the blind belief in "experts" and "authorities"; between the grasping of scientific research work well for the sake of revolution and "professionalism in command"; between the using of foreign technical data as reference and the "worship of things foreign"; and between the study of technology for the sake of revolution and "technique first." The committee further mobilized the revolutionary initiative of the workers and scientific and technical personnel for conducting scientific experiment for the sake of revolution. During the past twelve years the scientific and technical personnel, together with the workers and cadres, have carried out more than 20,000 items of innovations and creation and contributed greatly to the development and building of the oil field.

In Close Combination with Production

"The genesis and development of science was determined by production from the very beginning." Science is derived from production but it often leads the development of production. Production provides scientific experiments with tasks to fulfill and creates favorable conditions for scientific

experiments. In the meantime, the development of science and technology also enable production to undergo profound changes and leap forward. Since the beginning of the battle of Tach'ing Oil Field, we have firmly grasped the general strategic goal of maintaining a steady and high output and of raising the extraction rate of the oil field, vigorously developed scientific experiment with close regard to the reality of production, and ceaselessly changed the situation of production in the oil field.

Close combination of scientific experiment with the reality of production means we should aim at the principal contradictions in production, determine the principal direction of attack and make technical problems encountered in the course of production important tasks for scientific research and technical innovation. We must combine the present with the future and general points with key points. Development of scientific experiment is not only for the accomplishment of present production tasks and the solution of problems encountered in the course of production; therefore we should proceed from the aim of changing the situation of the enterprise and make long-term arrangements for some important items which have important bearing on production. To do so,we must look far ahead, combine immediate interests with long-term interests, and pay attention to immediate as well as long-term results. In the development of scientific experiment we must also pay attention to grasping the key points to help the general points, grasping general points to promote key points and grasping coordination vigorously.

Scientific experiment is hard work aimed at searching for the unknown and revealing the laws governing the internal development of matter. Owing to limitations of the human power of reasoning and technical proficiency, it is impossible to understand the eseence of matter all at once; therefore, to enable scientific research and technical innovation to play their roles in production and to endure tests by production, we must practice repeatedly in production and make incessant improvements and elevation. Take for example an important tool for the extraction of oil layer by layer in the oil field. It was tested in the laboratory for 1,108 times before it was taken out to the site and it was popularized only after having been tested in several dozen wells for more than a year. Still it is being developed ceaselessly.

Conducting Mass Movements in a Big Way

The history of the development of Tach'ing Oil Field is a history of the extensive conducting of mass movements to understand and reform the oil field incessantly. During the beginning of the 1960's when Tach'ing Oil Field was discovered, we were short of experience and encountered many difficulties in our attempts to exploit this oil field. But the Party committee of the oil field followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must conduct mass movements whatever we may be doing. It will not do without mass movements," and firmly believed that the masses were highly creative and wise. It mobilized the masses to think of ways to handle important technical problems encountered in the oil field. In this way they overcame a series of unimaginable difficulties.

The characteristics of the crude oil and climate conditions of Tach'ing Oil Field made it very difficult for collection, storage and transportation. But the workers and scientific and technical personnel of the oil field were not scared by the difficulties. Under the leadership of the Party, they organized several technical symposiums attended by as many as one thousand people, in which they pooled their wisdom together and devised a new process of combined oil and gas transportation suited to the characteristics of the oil and the actual conditions of the oil field. In this way they solved the key technical problem of collection and transportation of crude oil.

In its development of scientific experiment, Tach'ing Oil Field relies upon the masses and follows the mass line. The three ways which they have adopted are as follows:

"Three-in-one combination"--First of all, the workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel combine themselves ideologically. They think about the same thing and concentrate their efforts on doing the same thing. The one aim they have in common is to develop the oil field well at a high speed and with a high standard so as to produce more petroleum for the motherland. They practice extensive three-in-one combination everywhere from the conducting of investigation and study, formulation of plans, and conducting on-the-site tests to the popularization of achievements. In the case of important items of scientific research, they also develop "three-in-one combination" of scientific research units, trial-manufacture units and user units in the tradition of great socialist cooperation.

Technical symposiums--All important technical problems of the oil field are "jointly diagnosed" by as many as one thousand people in large-scaled technical symposiums presided over by the principal leading cadres of the oil field, in which they air their views and contend and debate to the fullest extent. Among those who attend such symposiums are leading cadres, workers, engineers as well as youths who have just come out of school. In such symposiums they air their views and speak their minds to the fullest extent; they debate freely as well as make unified resolutions.

Waging big battles--Chairman Mao's thought of "concentrating superior forces to annihilate the enemy one by one" is applied to scientific experiment. After key technical problems of each period are grasped, superior forces are concentrated on battles of annihilation, in which we have clearly defined targets and key points and the wisdom of the broad masses of people is concentrated on the principal target.

Combination of Revolutionary Spirit with Scientific Attitude

Scientific experiment is a great revolutionary movement. It cannot be carried out successfully without the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, daring to speak and daring to act or without the heroic determination to advance forward. Scientific experiment is also a struggle in searching of the unknown and a struggle of advancing from the realm of necessity to

the realm of freedom. Likewise, it cannot be carried out well without a realistic scientific attitude or a solemn, strict and careful scientific studying style.

The highly revolutionary spirit is a reflection of the proletarian world outlook. Development of scientific experiment and scaling of the summit of science and technology are a political battle and a battle of will power for winning time and technical standard from imperialism and revisionism. With this heroic will we shall be able to overcome any difficulty and avoid being scared by it. With this heroic will we shall dare to establish our own style and advance along our own road. The broad masses of workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel of Tach'ing, who follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "Incessnatly open up the road of understanding truth in the course of practice," dare to make revolution, dare to practice, and dare to proceed from actual conditions. After repeated endeavors of prospecting, investigation and study, they finally discovered Tach'ing Oil Field and declared the theory of "China is short of oil" dead.

Daring to think and act is by no means empty thinking and unreasonable, forced action. We must have a realistic scientific attitude and a good work style. During the 12 years of development, Tach'ing Oil Field vigorously cultivated the revolutionary work style of "three olds" and "four stricts" according to the Party's three great work styles and with regard to the reality in the enterprise, advocated perseverance in the solemn, strict and careful scientific spirit in scientific experiment, and energetically opposed bad tendencies such as "perfunctoriness, expediency and laissez-faire attitude" and "rough estimation, inaccurate calculation and general average." In the course of prospecting and development, they would not begin to drill a well until all 20 items of information and 72 items of data were ready. During the development of the oil field, they insisted on measuring the pressure of every well, comparing each layer and carrying out observation everyday, analysis every ten days, and summing up every month. They would not neglect any pressure changes but pay attention to every ton of output or the alteration of even one percent of the water content.

Good work style is a manifestation of revolutionary consciousness and of the combination of revolutionary spirit and scientific attitude. At the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, some people who were gravely affected by extreme "Leftist" ideas said: The "three olds" and "four stricts" of Tach'ing "do not have class quality" and was "shackles restricting the spirit of the workers." But the broad masses of workers and scientific and technical personnel resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, imposed strict requirements on themselves and persisted in the "three olds" and "four stricts." They said: We must persist till the end the "three olds" and "four stricts" which we ourselves have summed up in the realistic struggle of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

To combine a high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific attitude we must pay attention to leading the revolutionary initiative of

the workers toward conducting investigation and study in a big way and energetic grasping primary information, toward realistic proving by tests, toward incessant summing up of experience and grasping of natural objective laws, and toward attaching importance to fundamental theories and acquiring technical skills. High revolutionary spirit must be combined with strict scientific attitude.

Chairman Mao taught us: "For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature." In the development and building of oil fields there are still many realms of necessity that have not been understood by us. In scientific experiments there are still many technical heights that have not been occupied by us. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we are determined to develop scientific experiment actively, ceaselessly raise the scientific and technical standard of oil field development, scale the summit of petroleum technology, fight for more freedom in the development and construction of oil fields, and make new contributions to the revolutionary cause ceaselessly.

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AUTO PRODUCTION

Average Daily Production Level of Ch'angch'un First Automobile Factory Rises Continuously

- Everywhere from casting branch factories to general assembly lines, there appears a scene of fighting in unity

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Ch'angch'un, September 18, 1972) At a time when the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic is being ushered in, a revolutionary atmosphere of fighting in unity envelops Ch'angch'un First Automobile Factory everywhere from mold-producing casting branch works to general assembly lines producing cars in batches. The broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel are determined to dedicate outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and stimulating production to the celebration of the national anniversary.

Since the beginning of September, various branches of this factory have successfully experimented with a large number of technical innovation items or put them into operation. Average daily automobile output of the whole factory shows a new increase over that of the preceding eight months. After a fight against high temperature and for a high yield in July and August, the workers of the forging branch factory marked the beginning of September with a further contest in attendance in quality, in high output and in safety--a mobile red banner contest. In the first half of September, the daily automobile part forging task completed by this branch factory surpassed the original daily plan by over 30 percent. On the basis of eight consecutive months of overfulfilled plans, the four workshops such as grey pig iron shaping, coring, smelting and grey cast iron cleaning of the casting branch factory committed to the grey pig iron shaping of the cylinder casting task at the very beginning of September came out with a proposal to the whole branch factory to fulfill ahead of schedule the monthly production task to usher in the National Day. The workers of these workshops acted in cooperation and in close coordination. Continuous new production records for cylinder casting were set. The highest daily output was up over 40 percent compared with August. Casting quality improved. Waste products dropped.

This year, with the booming growth of the cause of socialist construction, the state has imposed still more exacting demands on the Ch'angch'un First Automobile Factory in regard to product quality and output. In the face of the arduous task, the factory Party committee, bearing firmly in mind the teaching "The line is a lever and, with it upraised, everything falls into place," closely associates the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign with factory-wide penetrating education in the Party's basic line. Consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle on the part of the cadres and the masses is enhanced. Further play is given to the socialist activism of the broad masses of workers. From January to

August, automobile output of the whole factory went up steadily. Its quality showed steady improvement. Many branch factories have combined product quality improvement with the improvement of technological processes. The chassis branch factory aroused the masses to make a general check and study of over 1,600 work processes and more than 190 spare parts in the whole factory. On this basis, rational technological processes were again worked out. Simple and easy-to-understand technological documents were prepared. This allowed workers an understanding at the first glance and to gain direct mastery. The quality of products is improved in an effective way.

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WIRED BROADCASTS

Rural Rediffusion Service Develops Quickly in Hsianghsi Tuchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou, Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 15, 1972)

(NCNA Changsha, September 14, 1972) "A silvery line links us with Peking, from which we are separated by mountains and rivers but not by sound; we hear affairs of the state every day and the Tuchia- and Miao-inhabited villages have a clear orientation to follow." Situated in the Hunan-Hupeh-Szechwan-Kweichow border, Hsianghsi Tuchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou in Hunan has quickly developed rural rediffusion service, thanks to the close concern shown by the Party and Chairman Mao. At present broadcast stations have been set up in 94 percent of the communes in this chou, and 98 percent of the production teams are connected with the rediffusion network. Compared with the situation before the great cultural revolution, the length of the lines of the rediffusion network increased by 55 times and the number of loudspeakers installed grew by 16 times.

The cadres and the broad masses of various nationalities in this chou adhere to the policy of self-reliance and make strenuous efforts to make rural rediffusion service a success. Located in a mountain area, Sangchih hsien has 43 communes. In 1965, only three of these communes had broadcast stations and 5 percent of their production teams were connected with the rediffusion network. At present, each commune of this hsien has a broadcast station, 98 percent of the production teams are connected with the rediffusion network, and loudspeakers are installed in 69 percent of the families of commune members. The capital for setting up broadcast stations in various communes and for laying lines of rediffusion service linking the brigades and production teams was chiefly raised by the collective. Many localities obtained materials locally and made equipment through self-reliance.

Yungshun hsien adopted indigenous methods to set up a small factory for producing loudspeakers. In 1970 and 1971, more than 40,000 loudspeakers were produced, meeting the needs of developing rural broadcast service in the whole hsien.

Adopting the method of simultaneous learning and working, Chishou hsien made by its own effort 8 carrier-wave transmitting sets and receiving sets and 12 filter sets, basically materializing carrier transmission in broadcast service throughout the hsien.

The development of rural rediffusion service gives an impetus to th deep-going development of the mass movement to study Mao Tse-tung's thought among the people of various nationalities in this chou. In the five commune on La-erh Mountain in Fenghuang hsien where the Miao people live in compact communities, broadcast stations have been set up and all production teams are

connected with the rediffusion network, so that the commune members can listen to the radio for home and world news every day and the Party's various policies can come into direct contact with the masses. This pushes forward the development of revolution and production.

During the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the No. 3 production team, Anpa brigade, Huangchia p'u commune, Tayung hsien, learned advanced experience from other localities, tightly grasped class struggle and line struggle and perseveringly educated the masses in Mao Tse-tung's thought, therebygiving an impetus to the deep-going development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

After hearing the broadcast about the Party's policy toward hog raising, the cadres and the masses of Hsiaochang commune, Luhsi hsien, carried out the policy of hog raising to a further extent. In the first half of this year, more than 5,200 hogs were raised in Hsiaochang commune, averaging 3.2 hogs for each family. This number was more than double that in the corresponding period of last year.

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INDUSTRY

Chinese Industrial Workers, Miners Greet National Day with New Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

chinese workers and miners are scoring new victories in revolution and production to greet the forthcoming 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the anshan iron and steel company, one of china's biggest, has set new production records in the first eight months of this year. since the beginning of september, daily steel output has averaged six per cent above august's. this is part of the movement for higher output, better quality, greater variety and lower consumption.

since the beginning of this year, the company's party organizations have deepened the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify working style in line with chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line". the movement to increase production and practise economy went on in a more deep-going way as the cadres and workers more consciously carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in the first eight months of this year, output of iron ore, pig iron, steel, rolled steel and the total amount of stripping in the mines were considerably more than in the same 1971 period. steel output rose by 8.22 per cent, pig iron by 8.34 and the quality of many types of rolled steel reached new records. the company has also adopted 1,130 technical innovations and items of scientific research.

gross output of metals in the first eight months of this year in the kansu metallurgical company in the northwest was six per cent above the same 1971 period. quality improved and first grade products came to 99.73 per cent. the opencut mine decided to dig a new trench at the bottom of the pit. the workers, cadres and technicians of drilling, blasting, power shoveling and transport pooled efforts, made technical innovations and used new blasting and excavating techniques. ore was exposed 20 days ahead of schedule.

the workers of the chiaotso mine in honan province, one of china's largest, overfulfilled their coal extraction and tunnelling plans for the first eight months of this year eight and twenty days ahead of time, respectively. they cut the production costs by 4 per cent compared with the same 1971 period while improving quality.

inspired by the slogan "go all out and achieve high output to honour national day", the stepped up tunnelling and added five work faces.

leading members of the mine party and revolutionary committees are working alongside the miners. this fires the miners with greater revolutionary enthusiasm and production keeps rising.

LIVESTOCK

Northwest China Province Improves Grasslands

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 15, 1972)

northwest china's kansu province had 9.4 per cent more livestock in the first half of 1972 than in the corresponding period of last year, thanks to the efforts made by herdsmen to improve grasslands. skins, hides, wool, meat and other animal products supplied to the state also showed a considerable increase.

the grasslands in southern kansu and the areas on both sides of the kansu corridor, which are major pastures of the province, abound in cattle, camels, mules, donkeys and other livestock.

leading members of the stockraising areas worked with the herdsmen to install irrigation facilities including wells, ditches and dams to provide water for more of the grassland.

leading members of the akesai kazakh autonomous county party committee surveyed the county's grasslands four times in two years and worked out a plan to improve the pastures. they mobilized the masses to concentrate on building water control works. in less than two years the herdsmen built nearly 100 dams, dug 80 kilometres of ditches, tapped 70 springs, and put up many storage ponds. this added to the supply of water for households and livestock while increasing the irrigated acreage by 2,300 hectares.

many counties have reclaimed tracts of land in recent years for growing fodder.

sinkiang fine-fleece sheep and other improved breeds have been introduced in some areas. more than a half of the sheeps in the mongolian autonomous county are of improved breeds.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Physical Culture and Sports Commission Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

the delegation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of albania led by veiz lelo, chairman of the commission, left peking by air this afternoon on a friendship tour of changsha and other parts of china. it is being accompanied by wang meng, chinese minister of the physical culture and sports commission.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li ching-chuan and kuo lei, leading members of departments concerned, and loro borici, coach of the albanian national football team now in peking.

Albanian Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Swimming Team

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 15, 1972)

xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, yesterday received the chinese swimming team led by chien ta-yueh.

present on the occasion were thoma deliana, albanian minister of education and culture, and ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

present also was hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to albania.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Albania Gives Reception for Chinese Television Cameramen and Photographers Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 16, 1972)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here hsia hsiu-feng gave a reception yesterday evening on the visit to albania by the chinese television cameramen and photographers delegation led by yang chao-lin.

present at the reception were todi tuponja, director of the albanian broadcasting and television bureau, misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and sterjo spasse, vice-chairman of the albania-china friendship society.

the reception proceeded in a very friendly and warm atmosphere.

Li Hsien-nien, Chen Shao-kun, Lin Tse-sheng Han Tsung-cheng and Ma Yi Meet Albanian Vice Minister of Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier, chen shao-kun, minister, and lin tse-sheng, vice-minister, of metallurgical industry, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ma yi, a leading member of the first ministry of machine building, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with veiz gjebero, albanian vice-minister of construction, and a member of the albanian metallurgical working group he is leading.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here, and other embassy officials were present on the occasion.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including yao shao-shih, wang ming-hsiu, chou ping, hung ko and chiang hsiao-hung.

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Arab Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

a chinese youth table tennis delegation with liu chun-yuan as its leader and wang kuei as its deputy leader left here by air this afternoon on friendly visits to the arab republic of yemen, the arab republic of egypt and the republic of lebanon.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan, mou tso-yun, chou cheng and ching tzu-kang and chinese table tennis players.

on hand were abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, andre sader, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lebanese embassy here, and m. naguib moustafa, second secretary of the egyptian embassy.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Hsieh Hua Meets and Fetes Australian Medical Tour to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, today met with all members of the australian medical tour to china led by geoffrey stillwell, national president of the australia-china society, and gave a dinner in their honour. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of the peking medical circles, including yueh tai-heng, kao chin-o, wu chieh-ping and hsi chen-huan.

the guests arrived in china on september 10. they visited kwangchow and shihchiachuang before coming to peking.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Li Hsien-nien, Yang Chien and Ma Yao-chi Meet Sri Lanka Shipping Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and yang chieh, minister, and ma yao-chi, vice-minister, of communications, this afternoon met with the sri lanka shipping delegation led by ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present were members of the delegation p.b. karandawela, permanent secretary of the ministry of shipping and tourism, n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy here, and m. j. baig, commercial manager of the sri lanka shipping corporation, and their wives.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including yeh cheng-chang, chang peng-shou, li pu-hsiao, liu hsiao-tao, han li-ping, chou chiu-yen and hu chuan-chung.

Loan Agreement on Providing Cargo Ship by China to Sri Lanka Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

a loan agreement on providing a cargo ship by the government of the people's republic of china to the government of the republic of sri lanka was signed in peking today.

present at the signing ceremony were chinese minister of communications yang chieh and all members of the sri lanka shipping delegation led by ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda.

the agreement was signed by ma yao-chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, and p.b. karandawela, member of the sri lanka shipping delegation and permanent secretary of the ministry of shipping and tourism, on behalf of their respective governments.

present were also leading members of chinese departments concerned yeh cheng-chang, chang peng-shou, / li pu-hsiao, han li-ping and chou chiu-yen.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Volleyballers Leave Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Sept. 15, 1972)

the chinese volleyball delegation with liu ping-chen as head and liu ching-sheng as deputy head concluded its friendly visit to chile yesterday evening as the women members proceeded to mexico by plane on a friendly tour there. the men volleyballers already left for home on september 13.

among those seeing the chinese visitors off at the airport were benedicto basly, acting director of the chilean general directorate of sports and recreation of tha state, sergio kusnetzoff, a leading member of the chilean volleyball association, and jaime pizarro, secretary-general of the association. chinese ambassador lin ping was also present.

a farewell luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation was given by benedicto basly on september 12.

CHINA AND DENMARK

New Danish Ambassador Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

j.a.w. paludan, the newly-appointed ambassador extraordinay and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of denmark to china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Delegation of Egyptian Anaesthetists' Association Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

the delegation of the anaesthetists' association of egypt headed by adly mahmad el shirbiny, secretary-general of the association, wound up its visit to peking and left for kwangchow by air yesterday.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of

peking medical circles kao chin-o, fan kuang, hsieh jung, chao pi-lien, chou kuan-han and chin ching-chen.

also present was m. naguib moustafa, second secretary of the egyptian embassy in peking.

while in peking, the delegation visited hospitals, a rural people's commune and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Finland for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Sept. 15, 1972)

the chinese government delegation headed by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, arrived here this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the finnish government.

the delegates were welcomed at the airport by olavi munkki, counsellor of the finnish foreign ministry, and m. kajantie, chairman of the finland-china society.

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming was also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

a reception in honour of the chinese delegation was given by jussi linnamo, finnish minister of commerce, this afternoon. the chinese ambassador was present on the occasion.

FOREIGN TABLE TENNIS DELEGATES

Friends from Asian, African and Latin American Table Tennis Circles Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

table tennis players and other friends in table tennis circles from many countries and regions left peking today, after taking part in the first asian table tennis championships, the first congress of the asian table tennis union or the meeting of the preparatory committee for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. some are going home and some are to visit other chinese cities.

the friends leaving for home were from bhutan, cyprus, iraq, jordan, lebanon, ecuador, mauritius, nigeria, tanzania, colombia, peru and uruguay. those from turkey had left for home earlier.

the friends leaving for other parts of the country were from burma, cambodia, the democratic people's republic of korea, hongkong, india, iran, japan, kuwait, laos (laotian patriotic front), macao, nepal, pakistan, palestine, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the philippines, singapore, thailand, chile, and egypt.

all friends were given a warm send-off at peking airport and railway station by leading members of the championship organizing committee and chinese table tennis players.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Senate Cultural Affairs Commission Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 15, 1972)

the delegation of the commission of cultural affairs of the senate of france led by henri caillavet, vice-president of the commission, left shanghai for home by air this evening at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chu yung-chia, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including chen hsin-fa and lo yi.

lu jo-yi, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the general office of the standing committee of the national people's congress who had accompanied the french guests to shanghai, was also present.

during their stay here, the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai machine tool plant, futan university, the no. 6 people's hospital and the biochemical research institute, and held a forum with shanghai writers and artists. the french guests were honoured at a banquet given by hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Noted French Ophthalmologist Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

noted french ophthalmologist dr. pierre marie amalric left here by train for shanghai and kwangchow today after a visit to peking. the guest will then leave for home.

seeing the guest off at the railway station were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles. hsu shou-jen, chang hsiao-lou, li jung-teh, ho su-ching and lu wen-tang.

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, met and gave a dinner in honour of dr. pierre marie amalric.

CHINA AND GHANA

New Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

ko hua, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of ghana, left here by air today for his post.

Ghanaian Government Trade and Goodwill Mission Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

the ghanaian government trade and goodwill mission left here by air today on a visit to kwangchow.

leader of the mission is major kodjo barney agbo, member of the national redemption council and commissioner for industries of ghana, and deputy leader is joseph emmanuel appiah, roving ambassador of the office of the national redemption council.

they were seen off at the airport by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of departments

concerned ting hsueh-sung, hsi yeh-sheng, yen chia-hua, wen yeh-chan, hsing jen-hsien and chang hsing-chiao. also present were diplomatic officials of the ghanaian embassy here.

wang ming-chun, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, accompanied the distinguished guests to kwangchow.

while in peking, the guests visited a factory and viewed sites of historical interest.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Marks Sino-Guinean Friendship Treaty Anniversary

(NCNA-English Conakry, Sept. 14, 1972)

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, gave a reception yesterday evening on the 12th anniversary of the signing of the sino-guinean friendship treaty.

about 150 guests were present at the reception, including ismael toure, member of the national political bureau of the guinean democratic party and minister of economy and finance; mamadi keita, member of the g.d.p. national political bureau and minister of culture and education; barry alpha oumar, member of the g.d.p. national political bureau and minister of commerce; drame alioune, minister of planning; kekoura camara, minister of health; diallo abdoulaye, minister of public function and labour; aboubacar kouyate, minister of internal trade; doumbouy mamadou bella, minister of finance and banking; barry alpha baker, minister of town and country planning; toure mamouna, secretary general of the government; and sangare nfaly, governor of the central bank of the republic of guinea.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and guinean peoples. speaking at the reception, both han ke-hua and ismael toure expressed the hope for constant development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which were formed in the common struggles against imperialism and colonialism.

the reception was followed by the chinese colour documentaries "shashihyu" and "glad tidings of bumper harvest".

CHINA AND ITALY

Head of Chinese Delegation Arrives in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 14, 1972)

wang yao-ting, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition delegation, arrived here today.

welcoming him at the airport were angelo giaroli, head of the promotion department of the italian institute for foreign trade, and pasquale iemma, director of the italian industrial exhibition due to be held in peking.

present also at the airport were shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, kao chu-feng, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here, and chang tze-chuan, deputy-head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition delegation who had arrived here previously.

the chinese exhibition will open in rome on september 25.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Han Nien-lung Hold Talks with Zentaro Kosaka, Masumi Ezaki and Juichiro Tsukada

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, this afternoon held talks with zentaro kosaka, leader of the delegation of the japanese liberal democratic party, member of the house of representatives and chairman of the liberal democratic party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations, masumi ezaki and juichiro tsukada, deputy leaders of the delegation, members of the house of representatives and vice-chairmen of the liberal democratic party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were members of the delegation hideji kawasaki, toshio kimura, ken yasui, tokuma utsunomiya, heiji ogawa and hyosuke kujiraoka, and staff members of the delegation hiroshi hashimoto, takaharu okubo and masaki saito.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, han hsu, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, li meng-ching, chin su-cheng, li fu-teh, chou pin and tang chia-hsuan.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Mexico's Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, cabled a message today to luis echeverria alvarez, president of the united states of mexico, warmly congratulating him on the 162nd anniversary of the independence of mexico. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency luis echeverria alvarez,
president of the united states of mexico,
mexico city

on the occasion of the 162nd anniversary of the independence of mexico, i wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the mexican government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may the mexican government and people, led by your excellency mr. president, achieve new successes in their struggle to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their country and develop their national economy.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mexico and the friendship between the two peoples develop continuously.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china

peking, september 15, 1972

Ambassador Eugenio Anguiano Roch and Wife Give Banquet in Celebration of Mexican Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano roch and his wife gave a banquet here this evening in celebration of the 162nd anniversary of the proclamation of independence of mexico.

present were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of departments

of the foreign ministry han hsu, chen teh-ho, hsu han-ping, chang ying, ling ching and kao shih-kun.

proposing toasts at the banquet, ambassador eugenio anguiano roch and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said they were pleased that for the first time in peking chinese and mexican friends were celebrating the festival of mexican independence together.

ambassador eugenio anguiano roch said: "for many people who had all along cherished feelings of friendship, admiration and sympathy for the great chinese nation and its heroic people, their eager aspirations came true this february. the governments of our two countries started a new phase of extensive understanding on the basis of de jure equality of all nations, independence and territorial integrity, non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal and external affairs."

he said: "the guiding principle and aim of the efforts of the mexican diplomatic mission are faith in the prospects of co-operation between mexico and china, the ardent love for national independence, and the common effort to seek ways and means to uphold world peace and rationalization of the international economic system."

chiao kuan-hua said the people of china and mexico had forged their traditional friendship in the course of friendly contacts over a long period. "we believe that with the common effort of our two sides, the friendly relations and co-operation between china and mexico and the friendship between the people of the two countries will grow constantly," he added.

chiao kuan-hua said the mexican people are a great people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. he said: "today under the leadership of president luis echeverria alvarez, the mexican government and people have achieved new success in their continuous efforts to defend state sovereignty and develop the national economy. in international affairs, mexico upholds the principle of national self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, stresses the unity of the third world and opposes big-power hegemony. we appreciate and support this positive stand of the mexican government."

the banquet was filled with warmth and friendship. diplomatic officials of the mexican embassy here were present.

Mexican Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Women Volleyballers

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

mexican foreign minister emilio rabasa and his wife yesterday afternoon received all members of the visiting chinese women's volleyball delegation led by liu ching-sheng and had a friendly talk with them, according to a report from mexico city.

chinese ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife were present on the occasion.

the chinese volleyballers arrived in mexico yesterday on a friendly visit at the invitation of the mexican volleyball federation. they were welcomed at the airport by ruben acosta, president of the host organization, and other leading members of the organization, juan larios, president of the mexico-china friendship association, virginia chapa, president of the society of friends of people's china, friends from other circles, students and representatives of chinese residents in mexico.

chinese ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui was also at the airport to meet the delegation.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Delegation of Nepalese National Sports Council Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

the delegation of the nepalese national sports council led by his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah, president of the council, left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to shanghai and other places. they are being accompanied by ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and chen pei-min, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan, yeh cheng-chang, li jo, chi pao-shu, wei ming and chou cheng, as well as representatives of chinese sportsmen.

also present were nara shumsher, leader of the nepalese table tennis delegation to the first asian table tennis championships in peking, and other nepalese friends.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives Vacationists' Group of Party Workers of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 15, 1972)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, received this morning the vacationists' group of party workers of the communist party of china. the group is led by wang shou-tao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee. deputy head of the group is kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the organizational department of the c.p.c. central committee.

comrade kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly talk with the members of the vacationists' group of c.p.c. party workers.

comrade kim il sung gave a luncheon today in honour of the group. the luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere of great friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the parties and peoples of korea and china.

present at the reception and luncheon were o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee, kim yong nam, member of the party central committee and first deputy director of the international department of the party central committee, and kang song san, member of the party central committee and chief secretary of the party's pyongyang municipal committee.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Norway for Finland

(NCNA-English Oslo, Sept. 15, 1972)

the chinese government delegation, headed by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, left norway for finland this morning.

seeing off the delegation at the airport were kristian brinch, secretary-general of the norwegian

ministry of commerce and shipping, kuo hsiao-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim, and chen wen-tung, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy in norway.

during their visit in norway, li shui-ching and some members of the delegation were received separately by norwegian foreign minister andreas cappelen, minister for commerce and shipping per kleppe and minister for industries finn lied. the two parties had friendly conversations on further developing the relations of friendship between the two countries. a banquet was given by the norwegian minister for commerce and shipping in honour of the chinese delegation.

the chinese delegation visited stavanger and bergen, where they were warmly received by local municipal officials and representatives of various enterprises.

yesterday evening, the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim gave a reception for the visit of the chinese delegation. present on the occasion were norwegian minister for commerce and shipping per kleppe, minister for agriculture thorstein treholst and other norwegian government officials as well as chairman of the national norway-china friendship association magnar husby.

present also were ma jang chou, representative of the korean information office in norway, phan hoi, responsible member of the information office of the republic of south viet nam in norway, and diplomatic envoys of some friendly countries here.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chi Teng-kuei and Keng Piao Meet and Fete Delegation of Palestinian Workers' General Federation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and feted the delegation of the palestinian workers' general federation led by fatahi al raghib, secretary-general of the federation. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and farouk r. al-jurmi, deputy head of the mission.

also present were chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; leading members of departments shen chien, ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, han hsi-ya, li chih-ho and chia hsueh-chien; and representatives of peking workers.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese Goodwill Mission Led by Foreign Minister Joachim Hunlede Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

joachim hunlede, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of togo, arrived here from shanghai by special plane this evening at the head of a togolese goodwill mission on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the mission are alex mivedor, minister of public works, transport and mining; henri dogo, secretary of state to the presidential house in charge of commerce, planning, industry and tourism; michel ekio, ambassador and administrative secretary of the togolese people's rally; and polycarpe johnson, member of the central committee of the togolese people's rally and general director of the togo publishing house and the newspaper "togo-presse".

the airport flew the national flags of the republic of togo and the people's republic of china.

the distinguished togolese guests were met at the airport by chi peng-fei, foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of chinese departments concerned mu ching, wang lei, wen yeh-chan, hsi yeh-sheng, yen chia-hua and chu chuan-hsien.

also present were diplomatic envoys to china of african countries.

ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry who had made a special trip to shanghai to greet the guests, accompanied them to peking.

foreign minister joachim hunlede and the other distinguished togolese guests were welcomed and seen off at shanghai airport by hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the revolutionary committee, and others.

Chi Peng-fei, Fang Yi and Ho Ying Hold Talks with Togolese Goodwill Mission Led by Foreign Minister Joachim Hunlede

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, today held talks with togolese foreign minister joachim hunlede and the goodwill mission he is leading.

taking part in the talks were members of the mission alex mivedor, henri dogo, michel ekto and polycarpe johnson.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng, yen chia-hua, chu hsien-sung and liu li-teh.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Delegation of People's Republic of China to 27th Session of UN General Assembly Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the general assembly of the united nations, which is due to open on september 19 in new york, is composed of:

chairman of the delegation: chiao kuan-hua; vice-chairman of the delegation: huang hua; representatives: chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung; and alternate representatives: chuang yen, hsing sung-yi, chang yung-kuan, chang chien-hua and chang hsien-wu.

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada, and hsiung hsiang-hui, chinese ambassador to mexico, are advisers to the delegation.

Members of Chinese Delegation Leave Peking to Attend 27th Session of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

pi chi-lung, representative, and chang hsien-wu, alternate representative, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the united nations general assembly, and others left here by air this afternoon. they are the first group of delegation personnel that have left for the session.

they were seen off at the airport by fu hao, vice-foreign minister, wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned an chih-yuan, ling ching, kung pu-sheng, hsiao teh, pu ming, li pin-chou, lin chi-hsin and sai tzu-shuang.

CHINA AND US

Chiao Kuan-hua and Chang Wen-chin Meet Delegation of Presidents of American Economic Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, and chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, this morning met with the delegation of the presidents of the american economic association led by john kenneth galbraith, president of the american economic association and professor of economics at harvard university. they had a friendly conversation.

present were huang hsin-pai, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, as well as li chia-kuan and chi chao-chu.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Delegation of President of American Economic Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, president of the academy of sciences of china, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with the visiting delegation of the presidents of the american economic association. the delegation is led by john kenneth galbraith, president of the american economic association and professor of economics at harvard university, and

includes professor james tobin and professor wassily leontief. kuo mo-jo gave a dinner in honour of the american guests.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations huang hsin-pai, li chun, chen tai-sun, cheng chi-hung, sung ke-jen, kao tzu-hsin, li chia-kuan and kung ching-hao.

Kuo Mo-jo, Chu Ko-chen and Wu Yu-hsun Meet and Fete Chinese-Born American Mathematician

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the academy, this evening met and had a cordial talk with chen sheng-shen, chinese-born american mathematician and professor of the university of california of the united states, and his wife and daughter. later, they gave a dinner in honour of the guests.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations and scientific workers chou pei-yuan, chang wen-chin, hao meng-pi, chang wei, yu li-chun, yueh tai-heng, wang chu-hsi, chiang tse-han, chien wei-chang, li kuang-tse, chu yung-hsing, tuan hsueh-fu, wu wen-chun, tien fang-tseng and chang su-cheng.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Vice President Leaves Lusaka for China

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Sept. 15, 1972)

a zambian goodwill mission led by vice-president chona left here this afternoon for a friendly visit to china and the democratic people's republic of korea.

the mission was seen off at the airport by foreign minister mudenda, finance minister mwanakatwe, secretary-general to the government milner, ministers of state and other high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador li chiang-fen, korean ambassador kim song guk and other diplomatic officials of the chinese and korean embassies were also present.

li chiang-fen gave a dinner yesterday in honour of the mission.

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IDEOLOGICAL REMOLDING

Strive To Remold the Thinking of the Students

by

The Party Branch of the Foreign Languages
Department of Hsiamen University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 12, 1972)

There are 23 students in the special English experimental class of our Foreign Languages Department. Nine of the students are Party members and 13 are CYL members. Filled with deep proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao, and possessed with vigor for politics, they have played their part in the educational revolution. However, owing to the existence of class struggle in society, some non-proletarian ideas are sure to be reflected in their minds. In the past year, grasping firmly the ideological and political work, we have strived to change the students' thinking, achieving certain positive results in the process.

Take Line Education As the Key Link and Overcome the Idea of "Born Red"

When the experimental class first began, we discovered that some students had the idea of being "born red." They held that "since they were the red seeds of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants put in the red bag of a socialist university, they would not turn into bourgeois intellectuals in two years."

How can we solve the idea of "born red" among the students? The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The line is the key link, once it is grasped, everything falls into place." By firmly grasping the line as the key link and

by proceeding from line education, we have organized all to read and study seriously. We have vehemently grasped the class struggle in the ideological and political sphere and persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus raising the consciousness of the students of overcoming the idea of "born red."

1. Organize the students to study seriously and carry out education in the Party's basic line in depth. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously, have a good grasp of Marxism," we have organized the students to study seriously Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, enabling the students to thoroughly understand the Party's basic line and policies in the stage of socialism and to better comprehend the laws of class struggle in a socialist society. There were some students with more of a sense of being "born red." They thought that "since they were raised in a good background and brought up under the red flag, they were immune from change." Through study, they realized the adverse impact the bourgeois ideology had on them.

The poor and lower-middle peasants presented a student with a pair of straw sandals on the eve of his entry into the university, reminding him to put on straw sandals and forever advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. However, owing to the incomplete elimination of the pernicious influence of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, he thought that since he had good family background and training in the PLA, it would be no problem for him to continue to make revolution. Hence, when he arrived at the county seat, thinking that "the straw sandals were ugly," he took them off and threw them away. He said with deep realization, "Changing footwear is only a small matter, but it is necessary to nip erroneous thoughts in the bud. If the children of poor and lower-middle peasants do not continue raising their consciousness, they might eventually lose the good quality of poor and lower-middle peasants. A good family background is not equivalent to high consciousness in continuing the revolution. A person can only become red through transformation, there is no such thing as being born red."

Ever since then, this student has persisted in putting the correct political orientation firmly in the first place. He sets a very high and demanding political standard for himself. Consequently, he has made rapid progress and recently he had the honor of joining the CCP.

2. Carry out "three investigations"--investigate the thoughts and feelings of the laboring people, their consciousness of continuing the revolution and the attitudes of those who go to universities. All activities in the "three investigations" serve as impressive education for the worker-peasant-soldier students. In the course of the "three investigations," the students have more initiative in exposing their own ideological problems, thus enabling them to realize the corrosive effect revisionism and bourgeois ideology could have on them. As a result, their consciousness of carrying out class struggle and line struggle in the ideological realm is raised.

A woman student from a mountainous area led a very plain life when she first came. Later, she bought a very fancy scarf. Through the "three-investigation" activities, she experienced an ideological shock. She said with deep realization, "Buying the scarf is a small matter, but it has accurately reflected a change in my way of thinking." In view of her own problem, she seriously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The young people must put a firm and correct political orientation in the first place," took pains to remold her world outlook, worked hard and lived plainly, undergoing a great ideological transformation.

3. Take society as a factory, receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers. As the students go along the road of integration with the workers and peasants, their thoughts and feelings experience a profound change. Last summer, the students learned farming in Ch'ienhsiao brigade. One day, it rained in torrents. The reservoir dam of Ch'ienhsiao brigade was in danger of collapsing, threatening a vast field of promising early rice. When the worker-peasant-soldier students heard this news, they were much too anxious to sit calmly in class. They took the initiative to ask to take part in the fighting to prevent the danger. When they got the permission, they immediately rushed to the front line of struggle against the flood. They fought side by side with the poor and lower-middle peasants and the fighters of the local PLA units for two whole days. Finally, they managed to keep the reservoir intact, protecting the great expanse of rich fields and receiving praise from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

4. Hold big debates to correctly handle the relations between politics and vocational work. Due to the idea of being "born red" among a considerable number of students, there was a tendency to stress vocational work and ignore politics. In the light of the existing ideological problem among the students, we organize a great debate on the relations between politics and vocational work. Different opinions are given a chance of being expressed fully. The masses arm their own minds with a series of Chairman Mao's teaching on the relation between politics and vocational work, raising their own understanding and educating themselves. We also combine big debates with mass criticism, and vehemently criticize black revisionist trash including "putting vocational work in command," "knowledge as private property," "individual struggle" and "politics may overrule everything else." Through these debates and criticism, we have straightened many confused ideas, established the idea of putting politics in command and painstaking study for the sake of revolution.

Strengthen the Party's Leadership and Launch Mass Ideological and Political Work

Chairman Mao teaches us, "All departments should take care of ideological and political work. The Communist Party, the CYL, government departments and in particular, the principals and teachers in schools should take charge of it." Through practice, we realize that to better complete the task of remolding the students' thinking, it is necessary to strengthen the

Party's leadership, give play to the role of the Party branch as a fighting bastion, and carry out mass ideological and political work.

1. The Party branch should take good care of the ideological and political work on students. The cadres should go deep into reality to carry out investigation and study and to understand the trend of thinking in the students. Only in this way can they grasp the initiative to lead the students' ideological remolding, solve particular problems individually and general problems collectively. Last autumn, it was discovered that in general, the students had only vague ideas of the relations between democracy and centralism,and between freedom and discipline. In view of these tendencies, we held study classes for both Party members and CYL members for two days. Participants conscientiously studied and discussed Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. Consequently, we raised our political standard, unified our understanding and achieved good results.

2. Form a backbone team for ideological and political work. Chairman Mao teaches us, "As regards the work as a whole, it is first necessary to grasp one-third of it well." One-third of the ideological and political work should also be well grasped for a start. The Party branch should pay attention to the nurturing of backbones in the Party and in the CYL. The backbones should be given training in methods of ideological work and ideological tasks to work at. Then their work performance can be checked. A backhone team for ideological and political work has been formed in the department. Whenever anything important comes up, we first inform the backbone team about the intentions of the leadership and prepare them ideologically. Then they can give assistance in the overall ideological work.

3. Pay attention to the teachers role in actively remolding the students' thinking. The teachers have the closiest contact with the students and they are the ones to know the students' thinking as reflected in their vocational work. The teachers' words and actions can have a direct influence on the ideological remolding of the students. Some students are willing to talk about their own ideological problems with the teachers. Hence, the teachers form one of the important forces for changing the students' thinking.

However, in the beginning, quite a number of teachers had misgivings in their minds. We worked on their thinking meticulously and patiently, organizing the teachers to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work in a school aim to change the students' thinking." We have also combined the history and the present situation of our department together and carried out education in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the cultural-educational front. As a result, the teachers are brought to realize that the class struggle in the political and ideological realm will never end, that the students would be led to the road of the bourgeoisie if vocational knowledge is taught without regard for politics. The teachers should boldly take up the task of changing the students' minds. We also set up a trial system of tutoring. The tutor is responsible for doing the ideological work on students, teaching them vocational knowledge and managing

their everyday life. This system helps to strengthen the teachers' sense of responsibility for the ideological work on students.

In the past year, we have done some work in changing the students' thinking, but there is still a long way to go before we can fulfill the Party's expectations. We are determined to read and study more seriously, penetratingly launch education in ideology and political lines and do a still better job of remolding the students' thinking.

* * *

DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE

Guide Revolutionary Practice With the Revolutionary Theory of Reflection

- How CCP T'ienshui District Committee studies and applies the Marxist theory of knowledge in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 17, 1972)

In the spring of 1971, the CCP Committee of T'ienshui District, Kansu Province, reckoned a few accounts of the condition of agricultural production from 1950 to 1970. Throughout these 21 years, agricultural production increased comparatively quickly whenever the three great revolutionary movements were conducted in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the thinking of the district leadership was comparatively compatible with the objective laws; agricultural production developed slowly and dropped whenever it was subject to interference from the "Left" and Right by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and the thinking of the district leadership ran counter to the objective laws in varying degrees. After summing up the historical experience, all comrades, viewing the matter from the plane of class struggle, learned more clearly the vital importance of the materialist theory of reflection.

Under the leadership of the responsible comrades of the district committee, the leading cadres of some hsien and municipalities vigorously promoted the practice of making investigation and study, the plan of changing the basic conditions of agricultural production became ever more compatible with the objective conditions and the masses' desire, and the masses worked ever more consciously and vigorously. Thanks to the comparatively big progress made in the change of the basic conditions of agricultural production, and despite the difficulties caused by a dry spell of 70 days last year, the total grain output of the whole district exceeded 1,642 million catties, topping that in the record year of 1970 by 8 percent and being 33.3 to 100 percent greater than that in a year during the period when interference from the "Left" and Right opportunist lines was serious. This year, the summer crops gave a greater yield than last year. Farmland capital construction has been carried out with ever better results year after year.

Uphold the Active Revolutionary Theory of Reflection

The Party committee of T'ienshui District pays attention to guiding the leading comrades at all levels of this district to make clear the basic difference between the dialectical-materialist theory of reflection and the mechanical-materialist theory of reflection, and making them understand that: The Marxist materialist theory of reflection is the active revolutionary theory of reflection and this active role is expressed in the leap forward from matter to consciousness and, still more important, in the leap forward from consciousness to matter.

Some comrades of the Party committee of Chang hsien formerly adopted a passive attitude toward the objective conditions of Chang hsien. They thought that in Chang hsien "the people were poor, the land was sterile and the assets were slender; disasters of frost and hailstone were frequent; the high mountains and deep gullies formed poor natural conditions; there was no possibility to develop production." They made some investigations, but they did not do so by the Marxist stand, view and method, so that the overall true conditions of Chang hsien could not be reflected.

The responsible comrade of the district committee went several times to Chang hsien to help comrades of the hsien committee in approaching the objective realities of this hsien through the dialectical-materialist viewpoint, in knowing the dialectical relationship between matter and consciousness, men and things, difficulty and smoothness, and the passive and the active, and in knowing that the objective realities comprised unfavorable factors as well as favorable ones and that the unfavorable factors also contained favorable factors. Was it true that "the people were poor"? Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution. Were "the mountain high"? If so, it would be better forus to march toward production in depth and in breadth.

The responsible comrade of the district committee got together with the comrades of Chang hsien to apply the active revolutionary theory of reflection in correctly approaching the conditions of Chang hsien, to grasp class struggle, to promote the struggle for production, and to lead the people of the whole hsien in waging war against nature. During the four dry months of winter in 1971, they built levelled terraced fields, opened paddy fields, reclaimed wasteland by harnessing the river. They levelled more than 17,900 mow of fields, far surpassing the achievements they had made in the whole of the preceding year.

They apply the active revolutionary theory of reflection and, going from the inside to the outside, reflect the intrinsic character of a thing.

In T'ienshui hsien, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture at first could not be carried out well, and agricultural production developed slowly. Some comrades of the hsien committee considered a problem through its appearance and attributed the causes to "the extensive area of the hsien, the large population, the big number of communes and brigades, which made it difficult for the hsien committee to grasp the all-round situation and to push forward the work in all fields."

After investigation, the responsible comrade of the district committee discovered that the basic cause was that class struggle was comparatively complicated in the spheres of economy and ideology in this hsien and the hsien committee did not form a united fighting body to grasp class struggle. Accordingly, he got together with the comrades of T'ienshui hsien to study the Party's basic line and to sum up the experience of Shihtzup'ing brigade in Tungch'uan commune of this hsien in tightly grasping class struggle and getting rid of its backwardness and striving to rank among the advanced, and to analyze the fact that two neighboring brigades of Erhshihlip'u commune

had completely different outlooks because one of them grasped class struggle and the other did not. They also induced the comrades of the hsien committee to link the class struggle during the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture with the history of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the past few years, so as to comprehend the laws of class struggle, to have the initiative in class struggle, to tell the contradiction between the enemies and ourselves from the contradiction among the people, and to carry out class struggle correctly.

The Party committee of T'ienshui hsien first carried out ideological struggle within its leading group, thereby strengthening revolutionary unity. After that, it constantly analyzed the new situation, new trends and new characteristics of the class struggle in the hsien, and led the broad masses to attack the class enemies; meanwhile, it carried out active ideological struggle among the Party members and among the people, and united with the greatest possible number of cadres and the people, thereby pushing forward the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

They apply the active revolutionary theory of reflection and, going from one thing to another, reflect the intrinsic relationship between things.

A few years ago, the Party committee of Liangtang hsien considered the conditions of increase in agricultural production by taking it exclusively as a problem of agriculture, and asked all communes and brigades to concentrate principal energies first on building terraced fields, so that progress was very slow. Later, leading members of the committee went into the basic level to investigate the conditions and solicit opinions from the masses and began to realize that, in view of the hsien's characteristics of "high mountains, deep gullies, lack of facilities of transportation, much farmland but insufficient manpower, and the people living in scattered groups," the first prerequisite was to build roads and to improve the conditions of transportation and communications if conditions were to be created for increasing agricultural production. But they were afraid that building of roads would impede progress of the current capital construction of farmland and that it would be a disgrace if their hsien lagged behind other hsien.

A responsible comrade of the district committee came to this hsien to make careful investigation of its natural characteristics and the condition of manpower. He also made special investigation in Hsinghua commune which had done a comparatively good job of farmland capital construction. Hsinghua commune began building terraced fields in 1964 and it was not until 1970 that 100 mow of terraced fields were built; in 1971, 250 mow of terraced fields were built in only 50 days.

This commune formerly had very poor facilities of transportation. "People had to climb hills and walk the winding paths if they wanted to go to other places; they had to carry grain, manure and goods by manual labor or by draft animals." Every year, in delivering and selling grain to the state, the commune had to spare more than 300 strong laborers from among its some 760 laborers to do transportation work for two months in succession. This was why farmland capital construction progressed slowly in the past.

Later, this commune built a motor highway which ran to the hsien-government seat and 15 roads totalling 60 li in the fields. As a result, in 1970, cars were used to deliver and sell grain to the state, saving more than 21,000 man-days of work; in addition, more manpower was saved from the work of transporting fertilizer and other supplies. In this way, the progress of farmland capital construction was much faster than before.

After making this investigation and study, this responsible comrade of the district committee resolutely supported Liangtang hsien in giving priority to road construction.

At present, in this remote mountain area, a communications and transportation network has practically taken shape, linking all localities together. Filled with joy, the broad masses of the hsien spared more manpower for farmland capital construction, thereby greatly quickening the progress of improvement of the basic conditions of agricultural production.

Oppose the "Theory That Knowledge Can Be Achieved At A Single Stroke"

Comrades of T'ienshui district committee have come to understand that, to acquire comparatively correct knowledge of objective things, they often have to go through many times the course of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge" before they can achieve anything. They go through the course of practice and knowledge repeatedly. They are not disheartened when they have failed; they do not feel complacent when they have succeeded. Each time they have gone through such a course of practice and knowledge, they acquire more accurate, more comprehensive and richer knowledge of the objective things and take a step forward and go deeper in the course of transforming the objective world.

It is precisely because they have made investigation and study many times that they can acquire comparatively practical knowledge in transforming the mountain area.

The Party committee of Kanku hsien formerly paid one-sided attention to riverside area and neglected the hilly area. The area of hilly land accounted for over 80 percent of the total area of land in the hsien, but its grain output was only half of the hsien's total grain output. Many of the riverside fields yielded more than 1,000 catties per mow, but the average per-mow output inthe hsien was less than 200 catties.

After investigation and study, the committee members discovered that whether the output of the hilly land could increase or not was the crux to whether the hsien's grain output could attain the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

After paying close attention to the hilly land, they first thought that building terraced fields was the only method for increasing the grain output of the hilly land; they belittled the small water conservation projects, but they could not build big ones.

After investigation and study, the district committee understood clearly that it would not do just to grasp "soil" without grasping "water." Accordingly, it induced the comrades of the hsien committee to look also at "water" instead of looking exclusively at "soil." It organized large groups of cadres of the hsien and commune levels to make an all-round survey of the more than 3,000 rivers and mountain streams in the hsien and to examine and sum up the rich experience of such advanced units as Tuchia and Weichiashan in organizing the masses to build small water conservation projects, making them understand that they were wrong in belittling the small water conservation projects in the past. After that, the comrades were determined to build small water conservation projects in a big way. In the past year and more, after going through practice and making investigations repeatedly, they adopted means appropriate to local conditions and built more than 1,000 small water conservation projects, expanding the area under effective irrigation by more than 38,000 mow.

In Hsiho hsien, while vigorously grasping the quantity and quality of levelled terraced fields, they pooled the wisdom of the masses and adopted the form of "melons on a long vine" to develop building of small water conservation projects in the mountain area. They first practiced combination of building of terraced fields with building of roads and irrigation ditches. After that, they fixed the locality of an irrigation ditch according to the water resource, the locality of a road according to the conditions of a mountain and the locality of the fields according to the locality of a road. Then, they arranged the terraced fields, the water conservation projects, the roads and the forest belts in a complete system. Each improvement made was nearer to the objective laws and won deeper welcome and greater support by the masses.

In harnessing rivers and reclaiming wasteland, T'ienshui district has experienced many setbacks, so that its thinking is ever more compatible with realities and its struggles produce ever better results.

T'ienshui district is criss-crossed by three big rivers, namely, Wei Ho, Hsi-han Shui and Chia-ling Chiang, together with more than 90 major tributaries. The more than 700,000 mow of riverside fields and table land on both banks of these rivers are often threatened by flood in summer and autumn. On the other hand, there are about 200,000 mow of wasteland flanking the rivers, and it can be turned into paddy fields giving high and stable yields if the flood is kept under control, the river beds are reinforced, and a thick layer of soil is paved on it.

What after all should be done to harness the rivers and reclaim the wasteland? The comrades first went to make investigations in Li hsien. In the spring of 1970, Hochiachuang brigade of Yaich'eng commune in Li hsien harnessed the Swallow River, built dikes to keep off the flood and cultivated the land by paving a layer of soil on it, producing good results. Thus enlightened, the hsien committee decided to improve all water courses in the hsien and to turn evil water into beneficial water. The secretary of the hsien committee took the lead in crossing mountains, wading through rivers and making on-the-spot survey of the Hsi-han Shui and its nine

tributaries which ran through 10 communes and 50 brigades and measured 204 li long. He also got together with the masses to sum up the experience of harnessing rivers in the past few years, so as to find fromit the laws of harnessing rivers and reclaiming wasteland. With the line as the key link, they launched mass movements on a big scale, drew a general plan and carried out the work by sections. In one year and more, stone dikes totalling 100,000 cubic meters were built and more than 10,000 mow of land was cultivated.

The district committee was of the opinion that Li hsien's experience in harnessing rivers and reclaiming land was excellent. Accordingly, it held in Li hsien a district-wide meeting on harnessing of river.

After the fight to harness river and reclaim wasteland had been unfolded in full swing, new experience emerged in abundance and many new problems cropped up. In some places, dikes were built too low for the first time and the efforts ended in failure; the second time, the space left for the river bed was too narrow, and the efforts again ended in failure; experience and lessons were summed up continuously, and a victory was won eventually. In this way, new developments and new creations were made continuously. The responsible comrades of various hsien continued to go deep into the basic level to make investigations and used the experience they had acquired in various other localities to enrich and improve the experience of Li hsien. In this way, the problems concerning the relationship between brigades were solved ever more rationally, and more and better methods of harnessing rivers and reclaiming wasteland were suggested.

Up to the present, dikes totalling more than 1,800 li in length have been built and 120,000 mow of land has been reclaimed in the whole district. In their common struggle to transform nature, the people also continue to raise their consciousness of the line and to build up their power of cognition.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

New Song on the Ch'inhuai River

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 17, 1972)

The Ch'inhuai River is a well-known time-honored river--a witness to world-shaking revolutionary changes in the city of Nanking. Before the liberation, outside the city, the two banks of the Ch'inhuai River were a picture of "a jumble of weed-packed graves and a deserted boat in a dreary river." Within the city, on one side of the river were restaurants, opium dens and dance halls where bureaucrats, compradors and reactionary politicians threw their weight around. On the other side, were ramshackle hovels and sheds exposed to wind and rain. Large hordes of laboring people went jobless and begged for a living on the street.

After the liberation, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, the people of Nanking thoroughly cleaned the Ch'inhuai River of its muddy and dirty water and on both banks wrote a great chapter of socialist construction. The area on both sides of the Ch'inhuai River of today has become a newly developed base for light and textile industries of Nanking municipality. Being increasingly developed are machine-build industry, telecommunications appliance industry, chemical industry, etc. In 1971, total industrial output of Nanking municipality was 100 times that shortly after the liberation and more than double that before the great cultural revolution in 1965. Output value of the light and textile industries on both sides of the Ch'inhuai River and the ch'ü-operated industries alone was nearly 10 times the total industrial output value of the whole city before the liberation.

The history of development of the Nanking No. 2 Machine Tools Works epitomizes the booming growth of the machine-building industry on the two banks of the Ch'inhuai River. Before liberation, the whole city of Nanking could produce not a single iron nail or an ordinary machine tool. Now, in various newly developed machine-building factories on both sides of the river alone, large quantities of precision machine tools of 60 or 70 types and whole sets of chemical fertilizer equipment, mining machines, tractors and various other machines are turned out. An effective boost is provided for the motherland's socialist construction.

The Nanking No. 2 Machine Tools Works was formerly a weighing and measuring machines factory. At that time, it employed only about 30 workers and could produce only old-type wooden rulers, measuring containers and wooden scales. For over ten years, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel, relyying on their own effort and hard-struggle revolutionary spirit, succeeded in making experiments with a great profusion of new technological processes and new techniques and trial-manufactured new products. From 1970 to the first half of this year alone, the whole factory accomplished over 1,000 technical innovation items. The factory went on to a new level of production.

At present, this factory has over 2,000 workers and over 600 sets of self-made and special-purpose equipment capable of producing over 20 kinds of machine tool-processed products; gear shaving machines, cog-making machines, milling wheels and many other new products, some of them reach an advanced level. The 3.2-meter cog-rolling machine, 3 meters high and 7 meters long, can process large-sized circular column gears with a diameter of 3.2 meters. This is a new achievement obtained by the machine tool workers in unfolding the campaign to learn from Tach'ing.

Early this year this factory received an urgent assignment: to produce a machine tool capable of processing large-sized gears to meet the needs of the development of mining and metallurgy. Many difficulties were involved in the production of a machine tool of this sort. The workers said, "The workers of Tach'ing prospected for petroleum with their feet planted on wasteland. We must rely on our own efforts to clear the hurdles in support of iron and steel production." This cog-rolling machine was too big for the workshop. The workers set up on an empty lot a reed-covered shed for a workshop. The biggest component part weighed 8 tons. The factory had only a 5-ton travelling crane. They used native poles instead. For lack of big equipment in making the body and the work platform, everyone adopted the means of "ants gnawing bone" and did the job bit by bit with small machine tools. By counting on this hard-struggle revolutionary spirit, the workers took only 3 months or more in building this large-sized cog-rolling machine successfully. The degree of precision came up to the state-set standard. The needs of the development of metallurgy and mining were satisfied in time.

Big and small light industrial and textile enterprises hugging both banks of the Ch'inhuai River in closely packed groups operate day and night to turn out for the people various kinds of textile and industrial products of everyday use, which are beautiful, tasteful and durable. This adds new color to the scene on the Ch'inhuai River. The textile and industrial undertakings on both sides of the Ch'inhuai River have a long history behind them. But on the eve of the liberation, of the textile undertakings in the whole city only 30-odd small factories and hand-operated workshops were left. The number of workers totalled not more than 200. After liberation, under the Party's leadership, the textile workers carried out a thorough reform of the textile industry. On both sides of the Ch'inhuai River several tens of textile mills were newly built. New-type home-made automatic cloth machines replaced foot-operated wooden weaving machines. Mechanization of the dyeing process replaced the "one-cistern and two-sticks" backward manual process. On the banks of the Ch'inhuai River basically shaped up a complete textile and industrial system. Output of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, silk piece-goods, toweling and other products was 70 to 200 times more than shortly after the liberation.

On the eve of the liberation, Tungfanghung Silk Spinning Factory producing the "Nanking Cloud Brocade" had only four workers and two wooden spinning machines. Now, it has developed into a modern silk weaving mill with several hundred sets of automatic silk spinning machines. Among its

products are bed covers, brocade and satin, traditional "cloud brocade" and newly developed synthetic woven fibers. Their annual output is up to 10,000 times that shortly after the liberation.

In this brilliantly-lit and spacious silk weaving workshop, with the "chugging" of automatic silk weaving machines one piece after another of beautifully patterned and tasteful brocade was turned out. Glossy and sleeck bed coverings were turned out on the assembly line. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Tungfanghung Silk Weaving Factory further set straight the factory's production orientation. Concerning silk and brocade coverings, dress materials and other products required by the broad masses of people, every effort was made to increase production, improve quality and improve patterns and variety. In August this year, the quality of various kinds of silk woven fabrics turned out by this factory surpassed the highest level in history. The rate of A-1 products reached over 99.3 percent. Continuous progress was being made in the production of the traditional hand-made product "cloud brocade."

In a description of the scene of the Ch'inhuai River, poet Li Pai of the T'ang Dynasty once wrote, "In between two bodies of water is Pailu chou." Today, in Pailuchou Street, people can see another profile of the tremendous change on the Ch'inhuai River. Before liberation, this was a purely consumer area. The exploiting class ate and drank and lived high here. There were around 40,000 wandering and non-working people. After liberation, the Party and the government gradually arranged for various jobless and non-working people to fill various work posts. An initial change was brought about in the features of the street. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Pailuchou Street Revolutionary Committee again organized housewives, social youths and various leisurely people to set up 12 neighborhood factories to turn out plastics, chemical goods, hardware, telecommunication appliances and other industrial products. Last year, a fortune of over ¥2 million was created by them for the state.

Huohua Glass Appliance Factory, first set up in half a civilian dwelling on one side of the Ch'inhuai River by seven residents, has now developed into a factory with several hundred workers and an annual output value of over ¥1,000,000. The factory at first worked on ordinary glass tubes and ampoules. Later, on learning that the state was in urgent need of a kind of mercury switch for gas relays, the workers decided to trial-produce it. The mercury switch must be fillwed with a certain gas but at first they could not figure out what the gas was. The workers conducted repeated experiments with all available gases. After trying for three months, they at last successfully trial-manufactured the article needed. After a long period of use by the electricity department, this kind of mercury switch was credited with great ease of operation. Its cost was relatively low. Later, they again successfully trial-produced around 100 kinds of mercury switch and electrical appliance. Many products filled the void in our instrument and meter industry.

Following the growth of industry on both sides of the Ch'inhuai River, the Ch'inhuai River itself also came back to life. Before liberation, the Ch'inhuai River was for long not dredged or tended. Along both sides,

garbage piled up. Mosquitoes and flies thrived. Muddy water spilled over and the river was clogged. A threat was posed to the lives and health of the laboring people on both banks. After liberation, the Party and the government led the people of Nanking to successively dredge the Ch'inhuai River on five occasions. Culverts, sluice gates and dams were repaired and rebuilt. Excavation involved over 3 million cubic meters of earthwork. The Ch'inhuai River was turned into an important water channel of communication. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Nanking municipal revolutionary committee again built a water-pumping station where the Ch'inhuai River drains into the main river. River water was led into Huai to water the 500,000-odd mow of farmland of the three hsien of Chiangning, Chüjung and Lishui on the upper reaches of the Ch'inhuai River. On the banks of the Ch'inhuai River were newly built many workers' new villages and storied dormitories. Riverside highways and bridges were given an overhaul. On river embankments on both sides were planted trees and flowers of various kinds on lawns. Come the warm flower-blooming spring, overhanging budding willows lining the banks of the Ch'inhuai River interposed with patches of flowers and fine grass provide an ideal background for a resting place for the laboring people.

The ancient Ch'inhuai River is undergoing a tremendous revolutionary change. Under the Party's leadership, the people on both banks, by dint of hard work, will give the Ch'inhuai River a more gorgeous and glorious touch.

- By NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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PEOPLE'S COMMUNE

New Features of Chint'ien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 17, 1972)

Recently, we visited Chint'ien people's commune, Kueip'ing hsien, Kwangsi. This is the birthplace of the T'aip'ing T'ienkuo [The Heavenly Kingdom of Peace] Peasants' Revolution. Over 120 years ago, the "Chint'ien Uprising" led by Hung Hsiu-ch'üan, leader of the peasant revolution, started here.

High up on the verdant pine-dressed Kuyingp'an atop the Hsiniu Ridge, one looks far out to command a panoramic view of the rolling Chint'ien Plains where one row after another of reinforced concrete posts stretched out with high-tension wire strung across, one clear and limpid ditch after another winds through the sugar-and-grain-growing village, motor cars speed through the highway and tractors chug through the fields. .....The poverty-ridden out-of-the-way village under serious oppression in former days has today become a three-crops-a-year beautiful and bountiful socialist new village.

(1)

The great part of the farmland of Chint'ien with the Tzuching Mountain as its background was as susceptible to drought as to waterlogging. Before the liberation, per-mow grain output reached only 200 or 300 catties.

After the liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people of Chint'ien were determined to change its poor and backward features. In the winter of 1956-67 after the realization of agricultural cooperation, an army of 20,000 laborers swinging their hoes plunged into a battle for the building of reservoirs in Chint'ien. After a hard struggle of over two years, a reservoir with a capacity of over 20 million cubic meters was built at the foot of the "military headquarters" where T'aip'ing troops were stationed in former years. The clear water ran through two trunks, each several tens of kilometers long, to the east and the west for the benefit of the 40,000-odd mow of land on the Chint'ien Plains. In 1958, a bumper grain harvest was reaped.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Chint'ien were further aroused in their great socialist activism. In Fengmengyao, an ancient battlefield where T'aip'ing troops fought with the Ch'ing government army, they were building an anti-flood, irrigation and power-generating triple-purpose large-sized irrigation project. A towering stone embankment several tens of meters high had been set up. Several thousands of civilian workers fought feverishly. With the whole project completed, a storage capacity of 26 million cubic meters could be obtained plus a generating capacity of 5,250 kilowatts. Apart from a further expansion of the irrigated area, the whole of the Chint'ien Plains was enabled to strengthen considerably its anti-flood and calamity-resisting capacity.

Following a vigorous effort in capital farmland construction, the people of Chint'ien have now built 48,000 mow of anti-drought and anti-waterlogging harvest-guaranteed fields, representing 94 percent of the total cultivable area. Year after year, its grain output went up. Last year, total grain output surpassed the highest level in history. Per-mow output exceed the target set inthe "National Program for Agricultural Development." For early crops this year, various natural calamities were beaten. Grain yields rise continuously. There have also emerged large numbers of brigades and production teams claiming a per-mow yield surpassing 1,000 catties. With the development of multiple undertakings, the area planted to oil-bearing seeds, sugar cane, tobacco, hemp, mulberry, tea, medicinal herb and other economic crops reached 12,500 mow, bringing a yearly income of over ¥2,500,000. Great development was also witnessed in afforestation, fishing and animal breeding.

(2)

Before liberation, Chint'ien had only several iron forging shops that undertook to repair and make some small farm implements. In 1958, under the brilliant illumination of the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune, the people of Chint'ien built with their own resources a number of factories capable of turning out rice transplanting machines, grain threshing machines and other medium-sized agricultural implements. But due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, these factories were compelled to close up. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Chint'ien thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, another upsurge of enthusiasm to set up industries has risen.

The Ts'aits'un River bank where Manchu troops suffered a big defeat from the T'aip'ing T'ienkuo army in former years has become a newly developed industrial area for the commune. We visited the commune-run agricultural machine-repairing factory newly built in the great cultural revolution. This factory has three workshops in all, with over 30 sets of machinery and equipment of various kinds. Except for a machine tool contributed by the hsien farm machine factory, all the equipment was made by the factory itself. At present, this factory is capable of turning out in large quantities all-purpose pulverizing machines, corn-shelling machines, small-sized sugar-pressing machines and other farm machines and tools.

In the whole commune there are now 313 commune-run and brigade-run farm machine repairing factories, native and chemical fertilizer factories, a small cement works, a paper-making mill, a sugar-pressing mill, and a comprehensive processing factory, and five medium-sized and small hydro-electric stations. Twelve brigades have electricity for illumination, corn-shelling and the processing of agricultural and subsidiary products. Electricity is also being applied to the hatching of ducklings and chicks and other domesticated birds. Commune-run industries and small electric-hydro stations were increasing at a rapid rate. This stimulates the whole process of agricultural mechanization. The whole commune has over 3,100 sets (or pieces) of

tractors, rice transplanting machines, corn-shelling machines and other new-type agricultural machines and tools of various kinds. Many brigades and production teams have basically realized mechanization or semi-mechanization in plowing, raking, rice transplanting and threshing.

(3)

The development of industrial and agricultural production has brought about a continuous growth of the collective economy and a steadily rising living standard for commune members. The collective accumulation of the Chint'ien commune reaches ¥10,550,000. Ninety-five percent of the production teams have reserve grain in stock. The overwhelming majority of peasant households have grain and cash to spare. Total saving deposits amount to ¥164,000. Commune members' purchasing power has increased considerably. According to statistics of the supply and sales department, the total sales of commodities in 1971 were more than two-fold those before the great cultural revolution.

The tremendous changes in Chint'ien are also reflected in the rapid growth of cultural, educational and health undertakings. Before liberation, the area of Chint'ien had only a private clinic serving landlords and bureaucrats. Now a people's hospital of Chint'ien is set up with over 20 sick beds. Every brigade comes complete with health clinics. Production teams have generally established health rooms and medicinal herb rooms. In the whole commune, there are over 80 doctors and 540 "barefoot doctors" and health personnel. Practical protection is provided for commune members' health.

In the past, only in the relatively large villages were found primary schools. The overwhelming majority of poor and lower-middle peasants could not receve schooling. Now the commune has set up a senior middle school. In various brigades are established junior middle classes. Primary schools are found in villages. School attendance exceeds 9,700. Middle and primary school education is basically popularized.

A visit of several days makes us deeply feel how quick has been the pace of historical development of Chint'ien in the past 20-odd years! Under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, radiant sunshine is illuminating a vast world. Ancient Chint'ien is coming alive with the breath and stir of spring everywhere.

- By Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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BANK SAVINGS

Bank Savings in Peking and Shanghai Rise

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

savings accounts in peking at the end of this july were 13.6 per cent above those at the end of last year. in shanghai at the end of august, the figure was 8.5 per cent over the same time last year.

the steady rise in bank savings mirrors the rising living standards of the people as china's national economy makes vigorous progress.

the peasants on the peking outskirts had a good harvest last year for the tenth year running. the summer harvest this year was good despite serious drought and windstorms. their bank savings at the end of this june were 16.7 per cent above the same time last year and hit an all-time high. the bank savings of the peasants on the shanghai outskirts at the end of 1971 were 1,800 times the figure for the early post-liberation days.

in the fankua neighbourhood of chapei district of shanghai, bank savings at the end of this august were one-third over the same time last year.

before liberation, the neighbourhood was a slum where 3,800 poverty-stricken families were crowded in straw sheds. with the growth of socialist construction since liberation, they moved into multi-storeyed buildings which were put up on the site of the former slum.

in line with chairman mao's teaching on building our country through diligence and frugality, the people of peking and shanghai in both city and countryside pay attention to plain living so that they can put their spare money in the bank to support socialist construction. many veteran workers of the peking no. 3 clothing factory often advise young workers how to arrange their budgets well and bank savings. the workers of shanghai's no. 11 cotton mill average 190 yuan in bank savings per capita.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

East China Province Builds Big Chemical Fertilizer Plant

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Sept. 17, 1972)

east china's shantung province has put into operation a large urea plant, first of its kind in the province. with a fairly high level of automation, the lunan chemical fertilizer plant turns out 60,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 110,000 tons of urea a year.

chinese workers, technicians, and cadres displayed revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in building the plant. with cooperation of other factories, workers of the plant made 130 pieces of equipment and processed over 30,000 machine parts on their own. using methods of their own devising, they succeeded in making the two-stage methyl amine pump, an important piece of equipment which requires complicated technology to make. without sufficient stainless steel to make the pump body, they used carbon steel and only fitted the body with stainless steel bush. they renovated their small lathes to process machine parts which are ordinarily processed by standard equipment. tests showed that the pump they produced in a month or so was up to standard.

the builders launched a mass campaign to learn from the workers of the famous taching oilfield, the national pace-setter in industry, their revolutionary spirit of setting up the enterprise from scratch by hard work. this speeded up the project.

the project is a fine example of socialist cooperation. many factories and mines in and outside the province helped the plant make equipment or gave other assistance. peasants and armymen volunteered to take part in construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 17, 1972)

xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, received the chinese delegation of television cameramen and photographers led by yang chao-lin yesterday.

present on the occasion were todi lubonja, director of the albanian administration of broadcasting and television, ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs. and xhelil gjoni, deputy editor-in-chief of the "zeri i popullit".

hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

previously, sotir papuli, secretary general of the union of albanian journalists, also received the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British MP Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang ti-cheng gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the british parliamentary group now on a friendly visit to china.

present at the banquet were arthur douglas dodds-parker, leader of the group, and his wife; and members of the group lord alun gwyune jones chalfont and his wife; roy mason and his wife; sir paul elmore oliver bryan and his wife; alfred george flether hall-davis and his wife; alan david walder and his wife; robert edward sheldon; joel barnnet; peter wynford jnnes rees and his wife; and michael hugh meacher and his wife. british ambassador to china j.m. addis was present.

present were hu yu-chih and lin chiao-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of organizations concerned, including ma chia-chun, shih lin-feng, chang ying, wang pen-tso, sun so-chang, hsieh chi-mei, shan ta-chi and chang yi-chun.

chou pei-yuan and arthur douglas dodds-parker spoke. they expressed the wish that the friendly relations between china and britain would constantly grow. hosts and guests chatted and drank toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the british parliamentary group arrived in peking by air yesterday evening.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister and Mme. Penn Nouth in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 16, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth arrived in shenyang by special train this morning. they had just taken a rest in luta and are stopping over here for a visit on their way to peking.

they were given a warm welcome at the railway station by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei; tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units; li po-chiu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee; as well as three thousand people.

other arrivals included minister and mme. duong sam ol, minister thiounn prasith, mme. sarin chhak, mme. keat chhon and mme. ˇvan piny.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling, counsellor sun hao and secretary general of the provincial revolutionary committee yin tsan-chen accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to shenyang.

accompanied by chen hsi-lien and wang hsuan-mei, prime minister and mme. penn nouth and others toured peiling park this afternoon. chen hsi-lien gave a banquet warmly welcoming the distinguished guests this evening.

the distinguished cambodian guests left luta yesterday. they were seen off at the railway station by liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of local departments and more than one thousand people.

Prime Minister and Mme. Penn Nouth Continue Visit in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 17, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth visited the northeast machine building plant and a kindergarten in shenyang today. they were accompanied by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei, yin tsan-chen, secretary general of the provincial revolutionary committee, and wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee. the distinguished guests received a warm welcome from workers and children.

with prime minister and mme. penn nouth on the visits were minister and mme. duong sam ol, minister thiounn prasith, mme. sarin chhak, mme. keat chhon and mme. van piny.

at the kindergarten, prime minister and mme. penn nouth presented the children with gifts.

with them on the visits were yang ling, wife of chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, and embassy counsellor sun hao.

in the evening, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee arranged a soiree in honour of the distinguished cambodian guests.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Petroleum Study Group Arrives in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 16, 1972)

a chinese petroleum study group arrived here this afternoon for a visit in canada at the invitation of the canadian government. the study group is led by tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

welcoming it at the airport were dr. c.h. smith, assistant deputy minister of energy, mines and resources, and senior officials of the department of industry, trade and commerce.

present also was yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada.

Canadian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, left his post for home by train today.

CHINA AND CHILE

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Chile's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to salvador allende gossens, president of the republic of chile, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the republic of chile. the message reads:

his excellency salvador allende gossens, president of the republic of chile,

santiago

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of chile, we, on behalf of the chinese government and

people, wish to extend our warm congratulations to your excellency and the chilean government and people.

under your excellency's leadership, the chilean government and people, overcoming numerous difficulties, have waged a valiant struggle and won important victories in safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of their country, defending the national resources and the right over the 200 nautical-mile patrimonial sea and pursuing an independent foreign policy. the chinese government and people firmly support the just struggle waged by the chilean government and people and wish you new victories.

since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and chile, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and the profound friendship between our two peoples have developed and grown stronger continuously. we are convinced that our two peoples will continue to support each other and advance together in the struggle of opposing imperialism and colonialism and building our respective countries.

may the republic of chile enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of
china

peking, september 17, 1972

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghana Government Trade and Goodwill Mission Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 17, 1972)

the ghana government trade and goodwill mission led by major kodjo barney agbo, leader of the mission, member of the national redemption council and commissioner for industries, and joseph emmanuel appiah, deputy leader of the mission and roving ambassador of the office of the national redemption council, wound up its friendly visit here and left for shanghai by air today in the company of wang ming-chun, deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

the mission arrived in kwangchow by air from peking on the 15th. lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the guests that evening. yesterday, all members of the mission visited a people's commune on kwangchow's outskirts and a hydro-electric power station.

on its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the mission was welcomed and seen off at the airport by lin li-ming and tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih and Han Nien-lung Continue to Hold Talks with Zentaro Kosaka, Masumi Ezaki and Juichiro Tsukada

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, this afternoon continued to hold talks with zentaro kosaka, leader of the delegation of the japanese liberal democratic party, member of the house of representatives and chairman of the liberal democratic party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations, masumi ezaki and juichiro tsukada, deputy leaders of the delegation, members of the house of representatives and vice-chairmen of the liberal democratic party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were members of the delegation hideji kawasaki, toshio kimura, ken yasui, seijuro arafune, tokuma utsunomiya, heiji ogawa and hyosuke kujiraoka, and staff members of the delegation hiroshi hashimoto, takaharu okubo and masaki saito.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, han hsu, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chen kang, li meng-ching, chin su-cheng, li fu-teh, chou pin and tang chia-hsuan.

CHINA AND NEPAL

New Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

tsao chih, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of nepal, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestinian Workers' General Federation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

the delegation of the palestinian workers' general federation led by fatahi al raghib, secretary-general of the federation, left here by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and leading members of organizations concerned han hsi-ya, li chih-ho and chia hsueh-chien, and representatives of peking workers.

present were munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and ali fayad, a leading member of the palestine news agency.

earlier, the delegation of the palestinian workers' general federation visited shenyang, anshan, fushun, nanking, shanghai, changsha and shaoshan. during its stay in peking, it visited factories. in the peking no. 1 machine tools plant, the delegation attended a workers' meeting and was warmly welcomed.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Romanian Junior Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting romanian junior table tennis delegation led by paneth farkas. chinese and romanian junior table tennis players had friendly matches and drew warm applause from the more than 10,000 spectators.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned wang ming-hsiu, liu kuang-ya, wei ming and chang chun-han. they met with paneth farkas before the ceremony.

also attending the ceremony and watching the matches were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and embassy officials.

the capital indoor stadium was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania. players of the two countries practised together before the matches. chinese junior players wu chin-hsing and tiao li-li said their participation in the first asian table tennis championships had increased their friendship with junior table tennis players from asian countries and they were very happy to meet today the romanian junior table tennis players from europe. "we will learn from our romanian friends and raise the skill together with them through friendly matches," they added.

players of the two countries played a total of four team matches, one each for young men, young women, boys and girls. the boys followed the rule for the women's team event.

the romanian team consists of five men and five women players, aged 13 to 17. most of them are well-drilled close-table attackers.

the spectators warmly applauded the players of both countries for their strong fighting spirit in the well-matched contests. the score was often deadlocked many times before a match was decided.

at the end of the matches, li ching-chuan, yu chan, paneth farkas and nicolae gavrilescu went down the rostrum to shake hands with the players of the two countries and had photographs taken together with them.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Rural Cadres' Delegation from Sudan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, this evening met with the rural cadres' delegation from the sudan led by shawgi ibrahim asaad, head of the hydraulic engineering department of the ministry of cooperation and rural development. he had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

present were ahmed m. omarabi, first secretary of the sudanese embassy here, and his wife.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned chou mi, chou chueh, li yung-kai, ning an-yu, ma ling and hsu yun-tien.

CHINA AND TOGO

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of Togolese Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome joachim hunlede, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of togo, and all members of the togolese goodwill mission he is leading.

among the guests at the banquet was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present were heads of diplomatic missions of african countries in china.

the banquet was held at the great hall of the people. in the banquet hall hung the national flags of togo and china.

the banquet was alive with expressions of friendship. chi peng-fei and joachim hunlede spoke.

in his speech, foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed warm welcome to the distinguished guests from togo on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: "after waging protracted and heroic struggles, the industrious and courageous togolese people finally won national independence in 1960. in recent years, the people of togo, under the leadership of his excellency president etienne eyadema, have made unremitting efforts in safeguarding their national independence and developing their national economy. the togolese government attaches importance to the bringing up of native cadres, lays emphasis on the development of agricultural production and has achieved continuous new successes in building the country. in international affairs, the togolese government lays stress on the strengthening of african unity, opposes imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid and supports national independence movements in africa. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice over the achievements scored by the government and people of togo and wish you continuous new victories on the road of advance of national independence."

he noted that the situation in africa has become increasingly fine since the end of world war ii. the struggles of the african countries and peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and against the white racist regimes are advancing and developing in depth daily. he said: "together with the small and medium-sized countries of other regions of the world, the african countries are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. not long ago, in the face of the united resolute struggle of african countries, the international olympic committee was compelled to cancel its invitation for rhodesia to take part in the twentieth olympic games. this is another important victory for the african countries and peoples. it fully shows that matters concerning africa can be truly settled only when the will of the great african people is respected. without the consent of the african people, no other people will ever succeed in trying to impose their will upon the daily awakening african people, and their attempt will surely fail through. we are convinced that the african countries and peoples, who are becoming daily more closely united, will certainly be able by their own hands to seize still greater victories for the national liberation struggle of africa, and the great african people will surely obtain full mastery of their own destiny."

the chinese foreign minister pointed out that the peoples of china and togo were both subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression in the past and are today confronted with the common tasks of consolidating national independence, opposing imperialism and colonialism and developing national economy. he said: "our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. in september last year, the togolese government declared its recognition of our country and voted for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations at the 26th session of the u.n.

general assembly. i would like to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our heartfelt thanks to the togolese government and people. now his excellency minister huntede has led the togolese goodwill mission to our country for a friendly visit; this will surely make a useful contribution to the development of the friendship between the peoples of china and togo and the friendly relations between our two countries. we are convinced that, with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, there are broad prospects for the development of the friendly relations between china and togo on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

in his speech, foreign minister joachim huntede said: "nearly a year ago, the togolese people's assembly, the unique party headed by general etienne eyadema, our leader and head of state, took the solemn decision of recognizing the people's republic of china.

"by so doing togo was only doing homage to international justice. nothing was more absurd than wishing to make people believe the non-existence of china, the biggest nation in the world."

huntede pointed out that the history of china was marked, just as the african countries, by a colonial epoch.

he said: "one would long remember how foreign powers seized your vast country to plunder your riches and disgrace your noble cultural traditions and values. but the valiant chinese people never accepted this domination; your people rose behind their leader chairman mao tsetung to break for good all the disgusting chains which harnessed them to colonialism."

the togolese foreign minister said: "the people's republic of china, which has never ceased to support the oppressed peoples, is the object of great admiration and sympathy of peoples in the five parts of the world, who truly love peace and justice."

he continued: "our country, togo, did not escape the sad vicissitude of the darkness of colonialism. our history was also marked by a sombre epoch.

"it was only with the advent of our leader general etienne eyadema that togo was put to right and all the togolese began to breathe the air of freedom."

huntede described the successes achieved by the togolese people in developing their national economy. he said: "internally, togo has begun to combat under-development by exploiting in a harmonious way all the mineral, forestry, river and maritime resources."

"in the field of external policy, our country wishes to be realistic. therefore our government condemns all wars of aggression from whatever quarters; it gives its support to the national liberation movements of africa and asia. togo will never shake the hand stained with the blood of africans extended by vorster, chieftain of the racist regime of south africa," he declared.

in conclusion, the togolese foreign minister conveyed the fraternal salute from general etienne eyadema, head of state and national chairman of the togolese people's assembly, to chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people.

"togo ardently hopes for a frank and sincere cooperation between our two countries," he said.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of togo and china.

present at the banquet were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of chinese departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, wang hai-ting, mu ching, wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng, yen chia-hua, wen yeh-chan and kao chien-chung.

Togolese Goodwill Mission Visits People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

joachim hunlede, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of togo, and the togolese goodwill mission he is leading today visited the hunghsing (red star) people's commune on the outskirts of peking and the great wall, in the company of wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

when the togolese friends arrived in the commune, commune members beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets and streamers to warmly welcome them.

the guests inspected the commune's rice fields, farm machinery repair plant, dairy farm and orchard.

CHINA AND TURKEY

China, Turkey Sign Agreement on Civil Air Transportation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

an agreement between the governments of china and turkey on civil air transportation was signed in ankara yesterday, according to a report from the turkish capital.

ma jen-hui, head of the chinese government civil aviation delegation and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and izmail erez, secretary general of the turkish foreign ministry, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

asim akyamac, head of the turkish government civil aviation delegation and director of the international institutions department of the turkish foreign ministry and cahit dincsoy, director of the civil aviation department of the turkish communications ministry were present on the occasion.

present also were all members of the chinese and turkish government civil aviation delegations.

liu chun, chinese ambassador to turkey, and hsia hung, counsellor of the chinese embassy were also present.

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Ankara for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, left ankara yesterday afternoon for home after concluding a friendly visit to turkey, according to a report from ankara.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by asim akyamac, head of the turkish government civil aviation delegation and director of the international institutions department of the turkish foreign ministry; cahit dincsoy, director of the civil aviation department of the turkish communications ministry; and officials of various departments concerned of the turkish civil aviation authorities.

present also were chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun and other chinese diplomats.

during its visit in turkey, the chinese delegation was feted by secretary general of the turkish foreign ministry ismail erez, cahit dincsoy and asim akyamac. it also visited places of interest.

on the evening of september 14, ambassador liu chun gave a reception on the occasion of the visit of the chinese delegation to turkey.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Presidents of American Economic Association Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1972)

john kenneth galbraith, president of the american economic association and professor of economics at harvard university, and the delegation of the presidents of the american economic association he is leading left here by train this evening for a visit to nanking, hangchow and shanghai.

they were seen off at the railway station by huang hsin-pai, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, and leading members of the economics institute of the chinese academy of sciences, peking university and other organizations concerned li chun, li chia-kuan, chen tai-sun, hu tai-kuang and wang shao-fei.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited factories, stores and universities and toured places of historical interest. it had discussions with chinese economists.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambia Vice President M.M. Chona Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1972)

m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and mrs. y. chona and the zambian goodwill mission he is leading arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

they were welcomed at the airport by ma tien-shui and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and local departments feng kuo-chu, tung chang-yun, shen yuan-chun, cheng kang, lo yi and chang chen-ya.

also present were chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and his wife who had come here from peking specially to greet the distinguished zambian guests.

hungchiao airport, which flew the national flags of zambia and china, was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the people of the two countries. huge posters stood at the terminal, where more than 2,000 people from all walks of life waited with bouquets and coloured flags.

when the zambian guests went round to meet them, boys and girls performed dances of welcome in token of their respect for the zambian people fighting on the african front of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

in the evening, ma tien-shui gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished zambian guests. the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. ma tien-shui and vice-president m.m. chona proposed toasts to the constant development of the chinese and zambian people's militant friendship established in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Zambian Vice President Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

m. m. chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and mrs. y. chona and a zambian goodwill mission led by him arrived here from shanghai by special plane this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the mission include w. p. nyirenda, member of the parliament and minister of education and culture; f. liboma, m.p. and minister of state for the office of the president; mrs. a. mama kabunda, woman regional secretary for mazabuka; lt. col. c.j. nyirenda, commandant of the zambia national service of the ministry of defence; and e.h.b. simukulwa, assistant secretary of the ministry of rural development.

present at the airport to give a warm welcome to the distinguished zambian guests were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and his wife hsu han-ping; yang chieh, minister of communications; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; chi fang and pei shih-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; as well as 3,000 people of the capital.

also present was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the airport flew the national flags of zambia and china. the welcoming crowds held high streamers bearing slogans which pledged firm support for the people of zambia and other african countries in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination and for safeguarding national independence.

an impressive welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of zambia and china. vice-president chona, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen. when vice-president chona and the other distinguished zambian guests went up to meet the welcoming crowds, the airport was astir with jubilation. the people beat drums and cymbals, and waved bunches of flowers and multi-coloured streamers. they shouted "long live the friendship between the people of china and zambia exclamation" and other slogans. youngsters in their holiday best cheered and danced in greeting the distinguished guests.

present at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned including ting kuo-yu, chih chun, yang chi, han hsu, cheng fei, chai cheng-wen, wang hao, wen yeh-chan, liu ching-tang, hsi yeh-sheng and han li-ping.

chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and his wife, who made a special trip to shangnai to greet the distinguished guests, also arrived.

present were diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy in peking; r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and his wife; zambian students and trainees and tanzanian students who are now in peking; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

when the distinguished guests left shanghai, they were seen off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui and chou li-chin and leading members of municipal departments concerned.

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Meets Vice President and Mrs. Chona and All Members of Zambian Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, this afternoon met with m.m. chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and mrs. chona, and all members of the zambian goodwill mission he is leading.

present at the meeting were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yang chieh, minister of communications, wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, and leading members of various departments concerned. also present were zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and his wife, and embassy officials.

hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk and had photographs taken together.

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien and Hsu Hsiang-chien Hold Talks with Zambian Vice President M.M. Chona and Goodwill Mission Led by Him

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon held talks with m.m. chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and the zambian goodwill mission he is leading.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the zambian side were zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and members of the mission: minister w.p. nyirenda, minister f. liboma, lt. col. c.j. nyirenda, mr. e.h.b. simukulwa, mr. s.c. mukuka, mr. j.m. shisholeka, mrs. mavis muyunda and mr. p.c. monga.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of various departments concerned ho ying, chen mu-hua, cheng fei, chai cheng-wen, wen yeh-chan, chu chuan-hsien, chu chi-chen and chi chao-chu.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Vice President and Mrs. Chona and Zambian Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening, warmly welcoming m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, mrs. chona and the zambian goodwill mission led by the vice-president.

present at the banquet were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi; minister of communications yang chieh; and vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng.

present was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present were also j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and his wife, embassy officials and zambian friends in peking.

the national flags of zambia and china hung in the banquet hall. when vice-president and mrs. chona and the other distinguished zambian guests entered the hall in the company of premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien, they were warmly applauded by all present. the band played music of welcome.

amid warm applause, premier chou en-lai and vice-president chona spoke (full texts of their speeches to be released separately). after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of zambia and china.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of the friendship and unity of the people of china and zambia. hosts and guests repeatedly drank toasts to the daily growth of the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, and to the african people's continuous victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination. the band played zambian songs including "let us march forward together" and "beautiful zambia" and chinese songs including "ode to the socialist motherland".

present at the banquet were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and his wife, and heads of diplomatic missions of other countries in peking.

also present were chi fang and pei shih-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of various departments concerned ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, kuo lu, yang li-kung, ting kuo-yu, chih chun, wang hai-jung, yang chi, wang yeh-chiu, hsieh li-fu, chang tzu-liang, wang shih-yen, wang hao, han hsu, cheng fei, chai cheng-wen, wen yeh-chan, hsi yeh-sheng, liu ching-tang and chu chuan-hsien; and chinese engineering and technical personnel who had worked in zambia.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Zambian Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet given here this evening in honour of m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and mme chona and the zambian goodwill mission he is leading:

your honour respected vice-president mainza chona and mme chona,
distinguished guests of the zambian goodwill mission,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his honour vice-president mainza chona of the republic of zambia and the zambian goodwill mission led by him have made light of travelling thousands of miles to come to china for a friendly visit and brought to the chinese people the profound friendly sentiments of the fraternal zambian people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend our sincere and warm welcome to his honour mainza chona and mme chona and to all the other distinguished guests from zambia.

zambia is a young country full of vigour. the zambian people have a glorious tradition of waging struggle against imperialism. since independence, the heroic zambian people, under the leadership of president kenneth david kaunda, have repeatedly frustrated the schemes of aggression, subversion and interference of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and white racist forces, successfully safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty and, relying on their own industrious labour, achieved marked successes in the independent development of their national economy and culture. in international affairs, the government of the republic of zambia upholds justice, pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and barbarous racial discrimination, opposes big-power hegemonism and supports the african national liberation movements and the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples, thus making positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism and winning the high praise and admiration of the peoples of the world. we heartily rejoice over the outstanding achievements gained by the fraternal zambian people and wish you continuous, new and still greater victories on your road of advance.

friends and comrades,

our distinguished zambian guests have come from the extensive african continent where the great and daily awakening african people are advancing valiantly in their

united struggle. the heroic egyptian people, in defiance of interference and pressure from the superpowers, resolutely reject their attempt to maintain a situation of "neither war nor peace" in the middle east. the peoples of north africa, in order to defend their independence and sovereignty, are firmly opposed to the fleets of the superpowers seeking bases and contending for hegemony in the mediterranean. the struggles of the peoples of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), azania, zimbabwe, namibia and spanish sahara against colonialist rule and racial discrimination and for national independence are continuing to forge ahead. the 9th african summit conference in june and the more recent 8th summit conference of east and central african countries have both voiced powerful support for the struggles of the peoples of these areas. the summit conference of east and central african countries has moreover declared that the independent bordering states are the immediate rear bases for supporting the national liberation movements in southern african and other colonies. relying on their own growing strength and unity, the heroic african people are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. in january this year, because of the initiative and the resolute demand of african countries, the united nations security council was obliged to hold special meetings in africa to hear the opinions of the african people and has adopted some beneficial resolutions on urgent problems now facing africa. not long ago, in the face of the united struggle of the african people, the international olympic committee was compelled to cancel its invitation for the rhodesian white racist regime to take part in the twentieth olympic games. the epoch when the african people decide their own destiny has arrived. we are convinced that the african people, united as one and persevering in struggle, will surely be able, with the sympathy and support of the people of the world, to surmount all difficulties and dangers on their road of advance and win complete victory for their national liberation struggles.

the chinese and african peoples had the common historical lot of being subjected to imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression and are today confronted with the common fighting tasks of opposing imperialism, colonialism and the hegemonism of the superpowers and building their countries. we are all developing countries and we all belong to the third world. that is why the friendly relations between china and african countries are continuously developing and daily growing on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the chinese government and people are determined, as always, to continue their efforts to establish and develop friendly relations with all independent african states and support the national liberation struggles of all those african peoples who are still under colonialist rule. the african people can rest assured that the chinese people will for ever remain their reliable friends in their just struggles.

friends and comrades,

since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and zambia, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have daily grown stronger and developed, thus setting a fine example of friendly cooperation between afro-asian countries. president kaunda has put it well: "the friendship between china and zambia is deep-rooted" and "it is going to last because it is based on firm principles." the zambian government and people have consistently supported our cause of socialist revolution and construction, and i wish to take this opportunity to express to you our heartfelt thanks. i am convinced that his honour vice-president chona's present friendly visit to our country at the head of the goodwill mission will surely further enhance the friendship between the peoples of china and zambia and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. i wish complete success to the visit of the distinguished guests.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of zambia and the well-being of her people,

to the continuous development of the friendship of the peoples of china and zambia and the friendly relations and cooperation of our two countries,

to new victories of the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency president kenneth david kaunda,

to the health of his honour vice-president mainza chona and mme chona,

to the health of all the distinguished guests of the zambian goodwill mission,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Vice President M. Mainza Chona's Speech at Banquet of Welcome Given by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by the vice-president of the republic of zambia, m. mainza chona, at the banquet of welcome given by premier chou en-lai this evening:

your excellency premier chou en-lai,
your excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen, comrades:

i wish, first of all, to take this opportunity to convey to your great leader, chairman mao tsetung, to you, your excellency and the people of the people's republic of china, sincere and fraternal greetings from our president, dr. kenneth david kaunda, the party, government and the people of the republic of zambia.

it is a privilege and a great honour for me, my wife and the entire zambian delegation to be with you in this people's great hall. the warm welcome and hospitality you have accorded us since our arrival is a clear reflection of the friendly relations that exist between our two countries. we are very happy to be in china. we feel completely at home. my wife, my colleagues and i will always treasure the happy memories of this event and all that we shall see in your great country.

i thank you most sincerely also for the kind words about our president and the people of zambia. president kaunda has never forgotten the wonderful impressions he gained when he visited china in 1967.

your excellency, i am pleased to visit your country this year. we in zambia attach great importance to this year in the history of your country not only because the people of china will later be celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china but also because this year marks the first anniversary of the happy event of the restoration of your country's lawful rights in the united nations. it gives me special pride that zambia, in co-operation with other enlightened nations of the world, successfully fought for the rectification of this great injustice. from the time of our independence eight years ago, we could not believe that over 700,000,000 people of your great country could be denied their right to participate in the discussion of world affairs at the u.n. to us this was a yawning scandal. we have no doubt that your participation at the united nations will continue to have tremendous and positive influence in world affairs. zambia is delighted to see that because of the leading role china is already playing today in international

affairs, it has become a focal point of successive high powered delegations from all corners of the earth. we in zambia congratulate you, your excellency and the entire people of china.

the people's republic of china deserves special tribute for its contribution to africa's liberation struggle. further, your record in support of the people of korea and vietnam to regain their rights and to determine their own system of government in their areas is a clear demonstration of your unfailing and courageous efforts to eliminate colonialism and imperialism from the face of the earth. we in zambia firmly believe that no amount of force can forever suppress a people's desire to determine their destiny. the "vietnam courier" of july 1972 at page 25 published a moving poem by che lan vien and the following are some of the lines i have borrowed from the poem:-

"sufferings added to sufferings explode into attacks

the north suffers so that the south may live in freedom

after victory, of all our wounds only a small scar will remain

uncle ho said "our people, our rivers, our mountains will always be exclamation

we'll fight the enemy no matter how long it takes

forward exclamation each of us carries uncle ho in his spirit."

with this built-in and indomitable patriotism, the victory of the vietnamese people is just round the corner and after victory, they will forever be free and happy to determine their own affairs. we shall continue to support in all possible ways the natural desire of the people of korea and vietnam to free themselves from the imperialist yoke. we therefore reaffirm our policy and call for complete withdrawal of all american forces from all these areas. as a matter of fact, the american people have never wanted to get involved in southeast asia at all.

in the middle east the conflict continues with no signs of settlement. arab land continues to be occupied and palestinians turned into perpetual refugees. israel continues to ignore united nations security council resolution 242 of november, 1967, calling for her withdrawal from arab land. the palestinians and the arabs are suffering daily from this inhuman imperialist aggression. we are hopeful that the people's republic of china will continue to exert its influence at the united nations for a just settlement.

your excellency, the people of china are aware of the struggle of the oppressed and exploited african people in

south africa, angola, mozambique, rhodesia, namibia and guinea bissau to free themselves from the white racists who have usurped the people's power.

we in zambia appreciate the material and moral support your country has given and continues to give to liberation movements in these countries. stability, peace and development will only come to these areas when the racist foreign minority regimes are removed. zambia is itself constantly attacked or threatened by settler minority regimes because she is geographically situated next to them. but zambia will never bow down to these forces of evil and she is confident that the great chinese people will continue to render moral and material support to the liberation movements until victory is won. but as chairman mao has advised: "the oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. they will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle."

we are in the twentieth century and each people want to be completely free to run the affairs of their own countries, to shape their destiny each according to their own philosophy. countries of africa and the whole third world have wakened up. not only do they want to be free, but they want to be truly free. they will not be satisfied with nominal or symbolic independence. they want to be free to exploit their own resources which, for the past centuries, have gone to enrich the other already rich countries. in the past, "unto those who have little, more has been taken away". we accept it as our major challenge and responsibility to reverse this situation. with the assistance and co-operation of friendly countries like china we will achieve our noble goal. this is why independent african countries have adopted non-alignment as their policy.

our people have been bare-footed and gone about on empty stomachs amidst plenty. africa has, for years, acted as catalyst in the development of imperialist economies. the colonial powers have sucked the blood out of those who have little or nothing. we no longer want to be ridden, dominated, let alone ruled, bullied or oppressed. no single african country will tolerate this. we realise that foreign powers have had deep-rooted vested interest in our ignorance of modern skills and contemporary knowledge. they have exploited this weakness to their advantage. consequently, in all our development plans, we have given priority in increasing the production of local skilled manpower.

zambia, under the leadership of his excellency president kaunda and the mighty united national independence party, is pledged to achieve rapid economic and social progress for herself in order to make her people happy and contented. the people of zambia want to enjoy the full fruits of the

country's independence. we as a party and government, are deeply committed to our people, indeed to zambia herself. talking of commitment of the chinese leadership, chairman mao has written:

> "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. every word, every act and every policy must conform to the people's interests....."

since independence in 1964 zambia's economy has made spectacular progress. during our first national development plan, 1966-1970, the gross domestic product of the country rose by 12 per cent per annum. more progress is envisaged in the 1972-76 second national development plan which was launched in january this year.

before independence, the country's economy was entirely dependent on the exploitation of copper deposits by foreign companies. the economy has since been diversified. our manufacturing sector has expanded dramatically. industries have been set up for the domestic production of sugar, cement, textiles, explosives, fertilizers, metal products and many others including a wide range of consumer goods. domestic production of maize, our major food crop, has been established, and the country is expecting an all-time record in maize production this year. production of other commercial crops like cotton, tobacco and groundnuts has also greatly increased. remarkable developments have taken place in the construction of trunk roads, and the production of electricity.

in the field of social services, education and health facilities have increased many fold. a system of free education for all up to secondary level has been introduced throughout the country. university training is free to all zambians. a net work of health institutions has been built to provide free medical facilities to the people.

rapid progress is being achieved also through the expansion of the public sector. the copper mines are now under zambian control with government acquiring 51 per cent participation. for fostering further industrial and mineral development, government corporations are playing a very leading role. we are also determined in our effort to set up small scale industries in the rural areas. to this end a new state enterprise has been instituted for that purpose. economic reforms were introduced to increase the control of trade and business by zambians. in the country's endeavour to increase agricultural production and its marketing, state corporations are also again playing the leading role. a truly socialist structure based on the philosophy of humanism has been evolved for the sole purpose of giving maximum economic and social benefits to the people.

the people of angola, mozambique, zimbabwe, namibia, south africa, guinea bissau, want to be free in order to

embark on similar development programmes designed to stop imperialist exploitation and to bring benefits to the people by eradicating poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance among the people. the party, government and the people of zambia are therefore committed to the total liberation of africa.

your excellency, africa is demanding for a full place in the sun. there is no going back. africa is marching forward. imperialists may try to introduce stooges, puppets or quislings in the leadership at one time or another. few leaders will be foolish enough in future to be stooges of foreigners. as chairman mao has said:

"to die for the people is weightier than mount tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than a feather."

any puppets will not last. they will either be won over to the people's side or they will be crushed and replaced by progressive elements dedicated to the cause of the people.

it will not be long before those who despise africa are compelled by her unity and physical strength to reckon with her on terms of complete equality.

later this year you will be celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the chinese people can look back on the past 23 years with pride. tremendous progress has been made both internally and internationally in this short space of time. the path has not been easy. it has been strewn with difficulties. but the courageous chinese people have not been deterred. difficulties and problems have spurred you to greater efforts, heights and determination. the people of zambia rejoice with you and send their congratulations for your achievements. i have no doubt that with the continued determination of your people, your great country will continue to grow from strength to strength. we wish you all success.

your excellency, we the people of zambia appreciate the assistance being given to us by your country. we realize only too well that china, being herself a developing country, must be making great sacrifices to spare whatever aid she gives to the third world. the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway line will greatly strengthen us both politically and economically. not only will the railway line serve tanzanians and zambians, but it will stand for ever as a symbol of china's commitment to the elimination of poverty and oppression in the world. china will have contributed to the development of inter-regional communications in africa. it will have contributed significantly to the strengthening of africa.

zambia is a land-locked country. she has no direct sea port and some of her imports and exports has to and still pass through the white minority ruled territories

of rhodesia, mozambique and angola. during the past eight years of our independence, we have been held to ransom by these racist oppressors because of our opposition to their inhuman treatment of our fellow men. we welcome and appreciate the willing assistance of your government and people. the zambia-tanzania railway link which is being built with your assistance will, when completed, give us the independence we need. i believe that your excellency are being kept informed about the construction programme of the railway which is well ahead of schedule -- thanks to the devoted and hard working chinese technicians. we are also receiving valuable assistance from your government in other fields, such as road construction. one of the highways linking our capital city lusaka with a provincial capital has been completed in record time. this has been achieved without sacrificing quality to speed. this cooperation will greatly accelerate development and the attainment of the objectives of our economic and social reconstruction.

for all this assistance the zambian people are indeed most grateful. this goodwill mission therefore serves as a concrete expressions of this gratitude in addition to further cementing our good relations.

in conclusion i would like to propose a toast

to the health of your great leader, chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of your excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, the foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the everlasting and ever growing friendship of our two peoples;

to the health of the chinese comrades and friends present here,

to the health of all heads of diplomatic missions and the wives present here, and

to the health of the other distinguished guests.

thank you exclamation

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RURAL POLICY

Once Policies Are Implemented, Consciousness Will Turn into Matter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 18, 1972)

"Once policies are implemented, consciousness will turn into matter" and "The people have this enormous enthusiasm for socialism, it must be mobilized with the policies of the Party," these two statements are always on the lips of the broad masses of cadres and commune members of Yüehhsi Commune, Wu hsien, Kiangsu province.

On arriving at this commune by the shore of Lake T'aihu, no matter where we go, our eyes are always drawn to the sight of prosperity of various trades and the appearance of vigorous vitality. There, rice seedlings could be seen growing healthily in more than 14,000 mow of neat and orderly rice fields. Last year, the per mow yield of grain was over 1,600 catties. This year, bumper harvests have again been reaped in wheat, rapeseed and early rice. All the 83 production teams have pig farms, chicken coops and fish ponds, and every household is raising live-stock. At present, each person in the commune is raising an average of two pigs a year. On over 3,000 mow of the lake, floating lotus, water peanut and water cucurbit are grown, which could be used for feed for pigs as well as fine fertilizer for double-crop rice. Along the shore of the lake, by the sides of ditches and roads, before the villages and behind the houses, rows of trees have been planted everywhere.

How could such a speedy all-round development take place in Yüeh-hsi Commune? "It is mainly due to the implementation of policies," that is how the responsible comrades of the commune Party committee summed up their experience. In their work, they have maintained "Propagating policies in their full content, implementing policies faithfully and in a down-to-earth manner, examining the condition of policy implementation in a serious and conscientious manner, and mobilizing the masses to supervise the implementation of policies." In implementing policies, attention is paid to the following problems:

(1) Paying attention to concrete analysis and drawing lines of distinction between policies. For a time, because of the influence of extreme "Left" ideas of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some of the people were unable to draw a line of distinction between capitalism and socialism. Looking upon proper family sideline production also as "a tail of capitalism," they chopped that off and prohibited the commune members from raising chicken and duck. Once, one of the cadres went to a shop to buy some eggs, and the business personnel said critically, "You do not permit the raising of more chicken, where could we find eggs to sell to you?"

The commune Party committee studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, corrected the mistaken method that was in contravention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and there was a very rapid development in chicken and duck raising. In 1971, it showed a two hundred percent increase over that of the previous year.

(2) Putting grain production and diversified economy in their correct relationship. Following the development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement in 1964, there was a flourishing development in agricultural sideline production for three years running. Afterward, because of the interference of the extreme "Left" ideas of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, there appeared a tendency of grain edging out sideline production. For a time, mulberry fields were turned into grain fields, and fish ponds were filled up and used for rice planting, and many traditional sideline productions were curtailed. Pig production fell, and consequently there was also a drop in grain production. The history of this high and low production enabled the leading cadres of the commune to realize that: when the general and specific policies of the Party were implemented, grain production would increase and sideline production would develop. On the other hand, when they are neglected, production would drop. Because of that, the Party committee is paying more attention to implementing the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development."

In order to guarantee grain production, the Party committee has carried out capital farm construction in a big way and has the ground levelled and the soil improved. At the same time, by adopting various measures, it has extended the index of double-cropping, and raised the per unit area production of grain.

(3) Handling correctly the relations between the collective and the commune members. In the development of the pig raising industry, by conscientiously implementing the policies of the Party, while actively developing collective pig raising, the Party committee has at the same time adopted such measures as supplying piglets and feeds, helping the commune members with the development of family pig raising. At the same time, by solving in a rational manner such concrete problems as the setting of a price for pigsty manure, they have effectively stimulated the development of pig raising.

Tree planting has also been carried out that way. In the past, because of the improper implementation of policies, many of the trees "planted in spring, turned brown in summer and were consigned to the stove in autumn." By means of propagating the policies of the Party and mobilizing the masses to hold discussions, the committee drew up a plan for the planting of trees according to their category, correctly handled the relations between the larger collective and the smaller collectives and between the collectives and the commune members, and had more than 1,300,000 trees planted over the past several years.

(4) Correctly handling the relations between current production and long-term interests. The cadres of the commune and the production brigades have taught everybody to establish the enterprise founding spirit of the proletariat, linked up current interests with long-term interests, supported the long-term interests with immediate interests, and linked the short-term with the long-term interests. The No. 6 production brigade has planted more than 30,000 trees in the past ten years, and the timber is used to manufacture a large quantity of farm implements and household utensils, as well as for the building of new ware-houses and schools, and the branches of the trees are used for firewood by the commune members.

(5) Correctly handling the relations between accumulation and distribution. On the basis of the all-round development of agricultural sideline production, the income of the collective and the commune members is gradually increased.

By our correspondent and our reporter

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Draw Lines of Definition, Correct Mistakes If There Are Any Kenglou Commune Revolutionary Committee, Kaoho Hsien, Kwangtung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 18, 1972)

Before 1970, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which is "Left" in form but Right in essence, we were unable to draw lines of definition to fix the boundaries of some policies, and for a time regarded the promoting of labor quota control as a mistake and criticized it. At that time, when some of the commune members and people would not agree to our method, we thought that they were purposely trying to frustrate us. Some even listed the "ten major crimes" of quota control, and declared that they would only permit democratic rating of work points, but not labor quota.

Not long after that, we went to a selected point in Huangts'un production brigade to settle down, and discovered that this production brigade was still secretly carrying out quota control. This discovery provided us with a very great education. Why was it that after repeated orders the lower level was still resolutely resisting them? We studied over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings as well as the policies of the Party and there was suddenly a great awakening. Actually the problem was not with the masses but with us, for under the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, we had confused the lines between the principle of to each according to his labor and "placing work points in command."

But in the past we already criticized quota control and had said more than we should, so what should be done? If we were to affirm anew quota control again, would we not be slapping our own faces? In doing so, would we not lose prestige before the people? We found ourselves in a bit of dilemma.

Later, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Communists must be ready at all times to stand up for the truth, because truth is in the interests of the people; Communists must be ready at all times to correct their mistakes, because mistakes are against the interests of the people," and realized that since a mistake had already been made, it should be resolutely corrected, for that alone was the practical and realistic attitude of a Party member. Therefore, at a meeting of responsible comrades of the commune, we made a self-criticism, drew lines of definition of the policies, voluntarily shouldered the blame, and actively helped to popularize the system of quota control in actual work. The response of the people was highly favorable, and they said, "The commune revolutionary committee members are able to correct mistakes upon discovering them. They deserve our admiration."

*

The problem raised by the Kenglou Commune Revolutionary Committee merits our deep reflection. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that

mistakes should be corrected, when any deviation is discovered in their implementation of policies, the leading members of the committee would voluntarily combat self and repudiate revisionism. They are not afraid to shoulder responsibility or correct mistakes resolutely. This is a political quality we Party members should have. Thoroughgoing materialists are fearless. Only by being practical and realistic as well as earnest and serious shall we be able to implement correctly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and mobilize the socialist activism of the broad masses of commune members.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

A Certain Hsien Party Committee in Anhwei Province Concretely Improves Style of Work and Strengthens Leadership over Agricultural Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 17, 1972)

(NCNA Hofei, Sept. 14, 1972) How should a hsien which has scored comparatively good results in learning from Tachai go on advancing along the road of learning from Tachai? The CCP Committee of Linch'uan hsien, Anhwei province, has acquired this experience: Go further to strengthen leadership over agricultural production, tightly grasp the line education, continue to find shortcomings ideologically and in production, and concretely improve measures.

Linch'uan hsien has comparatively poor natural conditions. Thanks to the unfolding of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the outlook of its production has changed quickly. In 1970, its average grain output was 525 catties per mow, that of ginned cotton 102 catties per mow, and the output of grain and cotton surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Production." Did these figures show that the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was near completion?

The hsien Party organized the leading members of the hsien and commune levels and sent them deep into the basic level. There, they discovered two important problems: One was that in 1970, the hsien's output of grain and cotton surpassed the "Program" but the per-mow output of grain of more than 2,100 production teams did not surpass the "Program" and output of ginned cotton did not exceed 100 catties. The other problem was that some communes and brigades did not pay close attention to developing multiple undertakings and kept too much collective accumulation, so that their per-mow of grain and cotton had surpassed the "Program" but the living standard of their commune members did not rise quickly. The hsien committee felt that the movement to learn from Tachai was not "near completion" but fell far short of its goal.

To strengthen its leadership further over the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, Linch'uan hsien committee concretely improved its style of leadership, took root in the basic level and tried to solve at all times any problem cropping up in the course of this movement.

The 25 communes of the hsien were divided into four sections according to their geographical location, and each section was put under the charge of a member of its standing committee. The secretary of the hsien committee was responsible for grasping the seven communes in the southern section where the foundation of production was comparatively weak and the work was comparatively backward. After coming to this section, he conscientiously summed up the experience of Ts'uichai brigade, Huachi Commune, in learning from Tachai, and propagated this experience in this section.

In the course of leading the movement to learn from Tachai in the past few years, the Party branch of Ts'uichai brigade paid particular attention to grasping the line education and surmounting interference coming from the "Left" and the Right, thereby developing the collective economy and the commune members' proper family side-occupations, and arousing the enthusiasm of the masses. As a result, grain production and multiple undertakings developed very quickly, the commune members led a better life and earned much greater income.

After the experience of Ts'uichai brigade was popularized, the seven communes in the southern section made developments in grain and cotton production, afforestation, hog raising and fish breeding, bought farming machines of various types and some big animals. The summer income earned by the commune members of various communes and brigades in this year surpassed that of the year before last by 20 percent.

Linch'uan hsien committee also held study classes for the principal cadres and accounting personnel of the commune and brigade levels and called special meetings to criticize the fallacies in the problem of distribution spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and to carry out the Party's policy of distribution. In the preliminary distribution in summer of this year, the whole hsien conscientiously implemented the socialist principle of "to each according to his work," correctly handled the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. As a result, the commune members generally earned more income than they did in the summer last year.

In the face of the achievement, Linch'uan hsien committee members kept their heads sober, strengthened investigation and study and guided agricultural production in the light of actual conditions. In 1969 and 1970, this hsien scored a record output of rice and maize, averaging 700 to 800 catties per mow. In drawing up a plan of crop growing in 1970, the hsien committee suggested expanding the areas of land planted to this two crops in this hsien. But after the tasks were assigned to the basic level, many basic-level cadres and commune members reflected that this was blind command.

Why were the masses critical of the planting of high-yield crops? The leading members of the hsien committee went deep to make investigations in communes and brigades which had different conditions. They called informal meetings of the cadres and the masses to hear their views. They discovered that growing paddy and maize in areas north of the Huaiho River would need more than double as much manpower, water and fertilizer as needed in growing wheat, potato and soybean. They reckoned this account: In 1970, in the whole hsien, wheat was planted to 840,000 mow of land, potato to 640,000 mow, soybean to 190,000 mow, but paddy and maize together were planted to less than 100,000 mow; wheat, potato and soybean accounted for 83 percent of the year's total grain output but wheat and maize together accounted for less than 10 percent.

This investigation taught the leading members of the hsien committee an impressive lesson. They felt that, in saying anything and doing anything, they must proceed from reality. They conscientiously summed up the experience in leading production. In the light of the hsien's current conditions of water resources and fertilizer supply and the opinions of the masses, they revised the plan of growing various crops for 1971, and suggested tightly grasping the growing of wheat, cotton, potato, soybean and sesame, and actively creating conditions for gradually expanding the area of land for growing paddy and maize. This plan was carried out quickly after it was assigned to the lower levels.

In the winter 1971-1972 and the ensuing spring, capital construction of farmland, accumulation of manure and manufacture of fertilizer were carried out on a big scale in the whole hsien, laying a good material foundation for reaping a bumper harvest in agriculture this year. In summer of this year, the 1,060,000 mow of wheat fields of the hsien gave a high yield, with the average output per mow topping that of last year by 10 percent.

* * *

STEEL PRODUCTION

Shanghai's Iron and Steel Industry Accomplishes Productive Tasks with Outstanding Results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 18, 1972)

(NCNA, Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1972) Shanghai's iron and steel industry has been in an excellent situation since the beginning of this year. From January to August, the total value of industrial output of the whole system and the output of such products as steel, rolled steel, pig iron, ferro-alloys, carbon products, and fire-resistant material, has surpassed the record level for the corresponding period of any of the past years. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the total value of output of the metallurgic system increased by 11.8 percent, that of steel by 4.7 percent, that of rolled steel by 10.7 percent, and the quality of products was comparatively stable, and the loss of raw and semi-finished materials dropped. Various factories have successfully trial-made a number of new varieties of steel products and metallic materials of a considerably advanced level.

Since the beginning of September, the output of steel products has increased continuously. The average daily output of steel in the first ten-day period in September topped that of the preceding eight months by 17 percent. At present, the broad masses of iron and steel workers are working with still greater revolutionary vigor to create better results to usher in the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

Since the turn of this year, the Party organizations at all levels of the iron and steel industrial system in Shanghai have penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line. They lead the broad masses of workers and staff members to read the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao conscientiously. In close relation to the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines in the sphere of economy, they arouse the masses to work hard to emulate the advanced, to find their own shortcomings, to uncover contradictions, and to strive for improvement, thereby giving an impetus to the brisk development of the movement to increase production and practice economy.

Through the unfolding of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant No. 5 carries out education in ideology and political line among the broad masses of workers and staff members. From January to August, the output of steel products of the whole plant was 9.7 percent greater than that in the corresponding period of last year, and the output of rolled steel also increased by 25 percent.

The No. 1 workshop of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant No. 2 perseveringly upheld the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" and aroused the masses to criticize some leading cadres for their complacency and conservative

ideas in production and to tap productive potentials vigorously, thereby promoting the development of production. Its output of wire in August topped that of July by 24 percent, and a new improvement has been scored since the beginning of September.

The Party general branch of Shanghai Shaped Steel Piping Plant constantly leads the workers and the technicians to visit the fraternal factories and to learn from their advanced experience, so as to go on improving their productive skills and raising the efficiency of labor. New achievements have been made in developing new varieties and increasing output.

While developing production, the broad masses of workers and staff members of Shanghai's iron and steel industrial system perseveringly adhere to the policy of "quality first" and adopt effective measures to improve the quality of products continuously. Since the beginning of this year, the leading cadres at all levels of this system have organized more than 7,000 workers and technicians to visit close to 500 user factories engaged in more than ten lines of trade, such as mechanical and electrical service, farm machinery, motor cars, ship building, and light industry, and to seek their opinions extensively on the quality of products. Many of the iron and steel plants even ask the user units to send some people to uncover the contradictions, impose demands and talk about the influence of the quality of products on reconstruction of the country. Through these activities, the broad masses of workers and staff members deepen their understanding of the vital significance of the improvement of the quality of products. This promoted the improvement of the quality of products.

In the second quarter of this year, to meet the state's needs, the No. 2 thin-sheet workshop of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant No. 3 employed all possible means to tap the potentials of the roughing tool used in making thin sheets by hot rolling, thus turning out a new variety of hot-rolled sheet steel. But because the procedures of the final stage could not be carried out in step, it was impossible to shear and trim the edges of the sheets for the time being. During their visits to the user units, they discovered that such unshorn and untrimmed steel sheets affected their use by the user units. Through self-reliance, the workers repaired the used tools and made use of the rejects. After fighting arduously for more than two months, they made disc-type shears, a straightening machine and other equipment, thereby guaranteeing the high quality of sheet steel.

Since the beginning of this year, the cadres and the broad masses of the iron and steel industry in Shanghai have gone further to implement the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," thereby strengthening enterprise management. The Party organizations at all levels take the strengthening of enterprise management as an aspect of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. They conscientiously sum up experience of enterprise management and, proceeding from the realities of production, further set up and improve the rational regulations and systems, giving an impetus to the development of production.

The workers and staff members of the No. 2 converter workshop of Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant No. 1 squarely criticized such fallacies as "politics may over-rule anything else" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, correctly handled the relationship between politics and vocational work. Through collective discussion and with a workers' group or squad as the base, they strengthened enterprise management and gradually set up and improved the technological specifications, the system requiring examination of quality, the system governing post responsibilities of work, the system governing relief of shift, and other rational regulations and systems. As a result, production increased tremendously.

From January to August this year, the output of steel by this workshop topped that in the corresponding period of last year by 8.2 percent. Among other things, output of rib steel for electrical welding which the state urgently needed increased by 38 percent, the quality of steel ingot remained stable, and loss and consumption dropped.

In the course of developing iron and steel production, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Metallurgical Industry and the leading cadres of various factories went deep into the first line of production to solve concretely the crucial problems and the weak links in production. They also paid attention to showing concern for the well-being of the masses and safety in production, giving an impetus to the incessant development of Shanghai's iron and steel industrial production.

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Tientsin's Metallurgical Front Makes New Achievements of High Yield and Fine Quality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 18, 1972)

(NCNA Tientsin, Sept. 17, 1972) Under the leadership of the Party organizations at all levels, the broad masses of workers and staff members on the metallurgical front in Tientsin municipality, combining their surging revolutionary vigor in work with their strict scientific approach, are concretely doing a good job of metallurgical work and continuously summing up experience in production, thereby making new achievements of high yield and fine quality. From January to August of this year, the metallurgical front of this municipality overfulfilled the state plan, and the output of steel and rolled steel topped that of the corresponding period of last year by 22 percent and 15.4 percent respectively, and the output of such staple products and non-ferrous metals, fire-resistant materials, silicon and iron also increased by a comparatively big margin as compared with the output in the corresponding period last year. The quality of the 28 varieties of staple products which are under the control by the bureau has improved in varying degrees. Among these, 14 varieties attained and surpassed the record level of the past, and more than 130 varieties of new products were trial-made and produced.

After "accomplishing more than half of the tasks in more than half of the time specified" in the first half of this year, the leaders of some units of the metallurgical system in Tientsin fell into blindness, self-conceit and complacency. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "modesty helps one to go forward whereas conceit makes one lag behind," the Party committee of the metallurgical bureau went deep into the basic level to do careful ideological and political work, and asked old workers to participate in its enlarged meetings, informal meetings and "exchange productive experience" meetings and taught the leaders of various levels to adopt a correct attitude toward achievements, thereby further developing the excellent situation of metallurgical industry.

With thinking raised to a higher level, many basic-level units mobilized the masses to carry out activities of learning from the advanced and finding shortcomings. Tientsin Rolled Steel Plant No. 3 learned from a fraternal unit its advanced experience in adjusting electric charges, economizing electricity and increasing production, strengthened maintenance of equipment, and made good preparations for production, thereby raising the rate of utilization of its equipment. In August, it overfulfilled the state plan, and the quality of its staple products also improved in a big degree.

Since the beginning of this year, Party organizations at all levels of Tientsin's metallurgical system have also strengthened enterprise management with the improvement of quality of products as the central task. They extensively aroused the masses to criticize such revisionist trash as "supervision, control and suppression" and "theory that systems are useless" peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and set up and improved the

system governing posts and responsibilities of work, the system of quality inspection, the system governing relief of shifts, the system of maintenance of equipment, and other regulations and systems, thereby effectively guaranteeing improvement of the quality of products.

Tientsin Metal Wire Products Plant aroused the masses to sum up conscientiously the old workers' experience of diligently making observation, analysis and adjustment, thereby continuously improving the quality of products. The principal leading members of the Party organizations of such units as Tientsin Rolled Steel Plant No. 1 and Tientsin Rolling Mill personally grasped quality of products, got together with the workers to hold meetings to analyze the quality of products, organized personnel concerned to visit the user units and to learn humbly from the fraternal units their experience in improving the quality of products, thereby guaranteeing improvement of the quality of products.

In order to push forward better the development of production, the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees of the metallurgical systems of Tientsin municipality pay attention to improving their styles of leadership, go deep into realities to make investigation and study, and get together with the workers to solve problems cropping up in the course of production. During the rush-overhaul of the blast cupola at the end of August this year, the leading cadres of Tientsin Steel Refinery No. 2 got together with the workers to fight arduously all through the night, greatly inspiring the workers and the staff members. With the help given by the relevant departments, they took only 12 days to accomplish the tasks of rush-overhaul, overfulfilling the plan 13 days ahead of schedule.

Through investigation and study, the Party general branch of Tientsin Rolling Mill No. 4 correctly handled the relationship between revolution and production, bringing about a steady increase in production and making this mill become one of the units of the Tientsin metallurgical system which accomplished the state plan with greater, faster, better and more economical results and in a well-balanced way. The broad masses of workers, engineers and technicians of this system also extensively carried out mass activities of technical innovation.

In the past few years, Tientsin Wire Rope Factory perseveringly and continuously improved its management and designed and made by its own efforts a tube-type twister, a tube-less twister, the hydraulic drawing device and other equipment, which helped develop production continuously. From January to August this year, the output of wire rope topped that of the corresponding period of last year by 11.2 percent. Up to the present, the whole system has realized more than 140 items of technical innovation of a considerably big scale, giving a great impetus to the development of production.

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EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Seventeen Years of Hard Struggle

- an account of how cadres and people of Nanwangchuang production brigade run a cooperative by fighting hard and practicing economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 18, 1972)

In 1955, in his brilliant work "On the question of Agricultural Cooperation," Chairman Mao pointed out that the small cooperative formed by three poor peasant households in Nanwangchuang, Anp'ing hsien, Hopei province, was "The direction for the 500,000,000 peasants in the whole country to follow." The poor peasants mentioned by Chairman Mao are Wang Yü-k'un, now the secretary of the Party branch, Wang Hsiao-ch'i, now the deputy secretary of the Party branch, and Wang Hsiao-p'ang, now a committee member of the Party branch, of Nanwangchuang production brigade in Nanp'ing hsien. For the past seventeen years, they have led the cadres and people of the whole village in practicing "arduous struggle" and "self-reliance" and enabled the former poor and backward Nanwangchuang to change into a flourishing new socialist rural area.

When these three poor peasant households first began their cooperative, they had only one head of old buffalo, and even the plowing had to be done with people wearing the yoke and pulling along with the buffalo. The landlords and rich peasants derided them as "the big cooperative of three men and a buffalo." Wang Yü-k'un and the others said resolutely, "although our cooperative may be small, our aspiration is high, and although we may be poor, but we are not poor in spirit. The road to collectivization has begun!" In the score and more years since then, the road to socialism has become broader and broader, and production has kept on increasing.

In the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, leading the commune members, the leading members of the Party branch braved the intense summer heat, battled the severe cold, and waged a mighty campaign on the white sand banks. They removed over 200 sand dunes, filled in scores of gullies, opened wells and built tree belts against the wind. The more than 300,000 mow of farmland in the production brigade has all been turned into stable and high-yield fields guaranteed against drought and flooding. Last year, the per mow yield of grain topped 1,000 catties and showed an increase of some seven times that before the period of collectivization. Contributions to the state have increased steadily.

Seventeen years of hard struggle have brought an enormous change to the physiognomy of proverty in Nanwangchuang. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production have developed in an all-round manner, and mechanization and semi-mechanization have been basically realized in farming, irrigation and transportation. There has been a marked improvement in the cultural and material livelihood of the commune members. There are more than 180 bicycles, 75 sets of sewing machines in the 375 households in the village, and 75 percent of the households have savings in

the bank. Public accumulation has reached 200,000 yuan, and the collective has more than 200,000 catties of grain reserve. The production brigade has also built cooperative clinics, supply and marketing cooperatives, primary schools and middle schools. Today, Nanwangchuang has rows of trees and plots of land, convoys of vehicles and herds of sleek and healthy donkeys and horses. Behind the woods are new houses with electric light burning in every home and music pouring from loud speakers in every household.

From Poverty to Riches, Never Forget the Hardship of the Past

Even after Nanwangchuang has changed from poverty to a well-off state, the broad masses of cadres and commune members have always preserved the fine tradition of hard struggle. Wang Yün-k'un, the secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade, since the great cultural revolution, has been elected into the leading bodies of the hsien, district and province, but his characteristics of the working people have all along remained unchanged. He still maintains taking part in collective productive labor. On a clear day, his body would be coated with dust, and on a rainy day, he would be covered all over with mud. He is also very thrifty in his livelihood, and does not seek special privileges or go for ostentation. Each time on going outside for meetings, if he could go on foot he would obstinately refuse to take a car. Once, he had to go to the No. 5 production brigade in Yaoyang hsien for a meeting. After the meeting, he walked more than 50 miles in the rain and did not return to Nanwangchuang until after dark. He always saved the living and travelling expenses paid by the superstructure for attending meetings outside and handed them over to the collective.

Chin Cheng-shen and Chang Hsiao-min are old accountants who have served many years in the production brigade, and a fountain pen bought for less than a dollar more than 10 years ago is still in use. A pen holder, broken into two, and glued together is still being used after several years. A hand operated mimeographing machine which was purchased during the initial period of collectivization, though repaired many times, is still currently in use. They made the ledgers used in book-keeping themselves, and after they have finished writing on one side, they would also write on the back. In recent years, because of the expansion of business, there are more ledgers and data to keep, and some of the people suggested buying a pair of filling cabinets for the storing of ledgers and data. These two old accountants said "There is no need for them. Even though our business is expanding, we nevertheless must not forget to practice thrift." They found a few empty crates used for the packing of pesticide, and put the ledgers in the crates. The commune members and people said "Our accounts can certainly stretch a penny into two."

The cadres are setting the pace in operating the business on thrift, and the new style of hard struggle and practice diligence and frugality are established in a big way in the whole production brigade. Comrades of the agricultural implement repair and manufacturing station have bought a lot of axles and broken pipes from the rejects collection centers of the

commune and the hsien, and after processing and repairing them, saved several thousand yuan for the production brigade over the past five years. The rubber-thread carts of the production brigade as well as the hand carts are all repaired, and all the plows, rakes, drills and levellers are all made by the production brigade itself.

The desks in offices are built with clay or with bricks. The water barrels of the No. 6 production team have been patched more than 10 times. 14 of the 15 cotton casings have been strappled together over and over again. The cadres and masses when using these things said repeatedly "We are people who had suffered, and though we have changed from poverty to riches, we must never forget the sufferings of the past, and even in the days of affluence we still must behave as if we are still poor."

Let Hard Struggle Be Carried on from Generation to Generation

Nanwangchuang production brigade is attaching great importance to carrying out education in the tradition of hard struggle and running the cooperative on diligence and frugality on the younger generation. Once the militia cadres had to go to a fraternal unit more than 50 li away for a study visit. Some of the cadres wanted to go by truck while some wanted to go by bicycle. Wang Yü-k'un said "Now we have trucks and bicycle and the condition is good. But we must never forsake the heirloom of hard struggle!" So the leader of the militia company, leading the cadres, packed their dry ration and marched to make their visit, and did not return until three o'clock in the morning.

The "Red machine maintenance team" of Nanwangchuang is formed by several young militiamen, who considered the waste of even a single drop of oil disgraceful. With a red heart and a pair of hands, they racked their brain for means to bring the waste parts into life again, and have created the method of "not wasting a single drop of oil" which saved more than 1,000 catties of diesel oil a year from the 14 sets of machine in the production brigade.

Nanwangchuang School has all along maintained the spirit of hard struggle and wunning all business by hard work and frugality. Wang Yü-k'un is always using his difficult life in the old society to educate the young people, so that they may understand that the happy life of today has not come by easily, and let them cultivate at a tender age the fine style of hard struggle. There are a total of 11 classrooms and 470 students in the school, but only 17 desks and over 30 benches. Some of the students said, "Nanwangchuang is a well-known advanced unit, and we have many visitors. We are not without the means, how is it that we still cannot afford a few new desks?"

Grasping this budding idea, the Party branch organized the students of the whole school to study over again Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis, "We must help all our young people to understand that ours is still a very

poor country, that we cannot change this situation radically in a short time, and that only through the united efforts of our younger generation and all our people, working with their own hands, can China be made strong and prosperous within a period of several decades," developed remembering hardships and counting-blessings activities, raised universally the ideological awareness of the teachers and students of the whole school, gave play in a big way to the style of hard struggle, so that they could repair their own broken desks and benches. For the past several years, the students have been using their spare time after schools and their holidays to develop actively practice diligence and frugality activities. They have gathered broken down things, picked nuts, carried out weeding, and also built 16 houses with their own hands.

When the cadres of the Nanwangchuang production brigade noticed how the younger generation is growing up, they said happily, "Good seeds also must receive constant watering. We must never permit the younger generation to forget the tradition of hard struggle, so that they will always advance in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao."

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FISHING

China Develops Light-Seining in Deep-Sea Fishing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Sept. 17, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, Sept. 15, 1972) Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the broad masses of workers and staff members on the front of deep-sea fishing have made achievements in developing the use of light-seining in fishing.

Fishing by light-seining is a comparatively good method of catching fish at the surface and middle layers of the sea. Its major characteristic is to take advantage of the phototactic habit of some fish and to induce the fish to crowd together, so as to catch the fish by shoals. This method is good chiefly in that: Fishing is not confined to any water area and any mode of operation, and this method can be carried out in both coastal fishing and deep-sea fishing; fishing can be carried out not only by using light to induce the fish to crowd together at night but also in day time and, meanwhile, the fish detector can be used to survey the shoals of fish, so as to catch fish by "aiming at the target"; the fish caught are of the same species, the rate of damage and loss is low and the yield high, and the yield of a single catch often exceeds 100 tons.

This year, more purse seiners with lighting are operation than last year. The catch of fish obtained in the first half of this year by these vessels surpassed the total catch of fish in the whole of last year. subsequent to the use of light-seiners for fishing, various deep-sea fishing companies are changing their former method of using the dragnet alone, the fishing grounds expand continuously, there is a marked increase in the species of fish caught, and conditions have been created for perseveringly carrying out deep-sea fishing all the year round.

In China, fishing with the aid of light has developed in the course of the struggle between the two lines. In the past, various deep-sea fishing companies exclusively used trawlers, which could not catch the large quantities of fish of various species in the upper and middle layers of the sea. To change this situation, the broad masses of workers and staff members on the front of deep-sea fishing urgently demanded research and development of of fishing conducted with the aid of lighting. But, owing to interference by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, their wish could not be realized.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, they carried out revolutionary mass criticism, raising their consciousness of the line struggle. Displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they joined in the fight to develop their fishing with light-seiners. Working with their own hands, the workers and staff members of Kiangsu Provincial Deep-Sea Fishing Company equipped their fishing vessels with lighting and seines. They made use of their simple and crude equipment and adopted indigenous methods. When light-seiners were lacking, they used motor boats and trawlers as a substitute. When lamp-holders for use in water were lacking, they made

some by their own efforts. On the eve of the 1970 National Day, they succeeded in turning by shock tactics a number of fishing vessels into light-seiners, thereby guaranteeing that the fishing vessels might set out to sea in time.

In the course of developing the production of fishing by light-seiners, Party organizations at all levels on the front of deep-sea fishing concretely strengthened leadership over this work. In the past few years, various maritime districts formed special and mass investigations groups to investigate the resources of deep-sea fishing with the fish in the upper and middle layers of the sea as the key point. The various provinces and municipalities concerned separately set up special leading organs to train technical forces to intensify building and renovation of fishing vessels. When light-seiners were used in fishing, the leading cadres at all levels on the front of deep-sea fishing went unanimously to the first line to work together with the broad masses of fishermen and attentively groped for the laws of fishing with lighting and seines.

Having adopted some effective measures, the Shahghai Municipal Deep-Sea Fishing Company has now accomplished the state's task of building and transforming fishing vessels into light-seiners and has increased output in a big degree for a few years running. Led and helped by the leading cadres of the company's light-seiners brigade, the fishermen of the "404" light-siners group of the Luta Aquatic Products Company groped for experience in the course of work. They acquired a great deal of experience in grasping the laws of migration of fish and in such links as locating fishing grounds, detacting fish shoals, using lighting to induce fish to crowd together and catching and scooping fish from water. From January to August this year, this group had already overfulfilled its yearly fishing plan and created the national record output of fish caught by fishing vessels equipped with lighting and seines.

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CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF HO HSIANG-NING

General Office of NPC Standing Committee Issues Announcement

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

the general office of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china issued an announcement here today, which reads:

the general office of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china is instructed to express sincere thanks to mass organizations and friendly personages of some countries for sending telegrams and letters of condolence on the death of vice-chairman ho hsiang-ning.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Thriving Multi-National Area in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 19, 1972)

people of korean, han, manchu, hui and other nationalities have worked together and put up 480 factories, mines and lumbering centres in the mountainous yenpien korean autonomous chou in kirin province, northeast china.

there are iron and steel, power, machine-building, chemical, cement and textile enterprises. this area had very little industry and the people lived in poverty before liberation.

compared with 1952 when regional autonomy was instituted, gross industrial output has multiplied 8.9 times. over 1,000 kinds of manufactured products are turned out, as against dozens. grain output in 1970 was 84 per cent more than in 1951 and the 1971 harvest was good despite serious natural adversities.

the people attribute their achievements to implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's national policy. party organizations at various levels always lead the local people and cadres in studying teachings by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao on national unity.

there goes a story of national amity between two production teams in the machuantzu commune. tsui feng-sung, leader of one team composed of koreans, went to work

despite drought or excessive rains. there are now two thirds of a million hectares of paddy fields in the region where rice growing was unknown in the past.

the construction of water control projects was held back for a time by the influence of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. thorough criticism of that line during the cultural revolution fired the people with new-found enthusiasm for socialist construction. renewed progress was made in the construction of water control projects. the area served by new pump wells sunk since 1970 is five times the total machine-irrigated area in 1966 when the cultural revolution began. in some places efforts were concentrated on sinking wells. in fenghsien and peihsien counties alone, some 4,000 pump wells have been sunk in the past two years, bringing water to nearly 30,000 hectares.

apart from large projects financed by the state, the people build small and medium-sized works by self-reliance and hard struggle. kuanyun county, which lies on the yellow sea coast and in the lower reaches of the huai and yiho rivers, used to suffer from flood every year. the local people have since 1958 dug canals and ditches criss-crossing the entire county. as a result, 80 per cent of the farmland can stand even a 100-day drought and be saved from waterlogging despite a concentrated rain of 150mm. a day.

in building water control projects, the hsuhuai region pays attention to over-all planning in accordance with local conditions. kanyu county, bordered by hills and sea coasts, used to suffer from flood, waterlogging, drought and soil alkanity. to work out a comprehensive plan to control these scourges, a deputy secretary of the county party committee led a special group in conducting surveys. according to a plan drawn up on the findings, the people put stress on water and soil conservation in the hilly parts. fourteen hilly communes made great efforts to control gullying, build reservoirs and terrace sloping land. they thus controlled mountain flood, conserve water and soil and extend irrigation to open up paddy fields.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Football Delegation Arrives in Afghanistan for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Kabul, Sept. 19, 1972)

a chinese football delegation arrived here yesterday evening for a friendly visit to afghanistan.

the delegation with tu chien as leader and pan kuei-lin as deputy leader was warmly welcomed by vice-president of the afghan olympic federation nour mohammad khan and leading members of various departments of the federation. afghan football players presented bouquets of flowers to the delegation.

it was also welcomed by charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in afghanistan tsao sheng-kung and other embassy officials.

on the same evening, nour mohammad khan gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Interview with Dr. Bischko of Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, Sept. 18, 1972)

we had an interview recently with dr. johannes bischko, chairman of the acupuncture institute of austria, who was back from a visit to china not long ago. dr. bischko first of all expressed appreciation for the hospitality accorded him by the chinese ministry of public health during the visit. he said, "the visit my colleagues and i have made is significant to the furtherance of the friendship between the chinese and austrian medical circles and to the development of acupuncture in austria."

the doctor then told us about his experience in studying acupuncture.

dr. bischko is a surgeon. he began to study acupuncture 18 years ago. at that time, many people thought that he was indulged in fantasy. but he remained confident in his undertaking and boldly carried out experiments. he received enthusiastic support from

his wife who urged him to test acupuncture on herself. he finally achieved remarkable progress in his research after prolonged and repeated experiments. news of his success in operating on a patient with acupuncture anaesthesia last april spread far and wide. correspondents of many newspapers sought interviews with him one after another. the austrian "kronen zeitung" wrote on august 31: "dr. bischko is the first doctor in the west to operate on a patient with the chinese method of acupuncture anaesthesia."

doctor bischko once performed a tonsillectomy with acupuncture anaesthesia for journalists. the operation was most successful. the patient said he felt no pain at all.

news of the success quickly spread in the medical circles, many seeing it as a medical breakthrough in austria. doctor bischko was soon beset with calls for help and inquiries about the technique.

deeply interested in the new achievements in chinese acupuncture, he was eager to go to china to exchange experience with chinese doctors, and his long-cherished hope was eventually realized during his recent visit to china.

recalling the friendly cooperation he had with his chinese colleagues in china, he said that they had given him much helpful information and accompanied him to watch operations on the brain, eye, kidney and lung with acupuncture anaesthesia. he shot 500 metres of films and many slides on the operations and practised acupuncture in some hospitals.

doctor bischko said that he had made it a point to acquaint austrian doctors and other people with his experience in china, to convey to them the friendly feelings of the chinese people.

but the use of acupuncture anaesthesia is still at its initial stage in austria, he said modestly. there is still a long way to go both in research and in practice. he told us that he and his colleagues will continue with their research programme.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Visiting Group of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves for Bulgaria

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

a visiting group of the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by chang chu-hsuan, a member of the council, left here by plane today for bulgaria to visit the 28th plovdiv international fair.

li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and yang chih-hsin, yu hou-hua and tu feng, leading members of departments concerned, were among those present at the airport to see the visiting group off.

simeon dimitrov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the bulgarian embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister and Mme. Penn Nouth Visit Factory and See Table Tennis Matches in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 18, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth today visited a powder metallurgical plant and saw friendly exhibition matches between korean table tennis players who took part in the first asian table tennis championships and liaoning provincial table tennis players, and received a warm welcome from the people. they were accompanied by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei.

with samdech and madame penn nouth on the visit and at the table tennis matches were minister and mme duong sam ol, minister thiounn prasith, mme sarin chhak, mme keat chhon and mme van piny.

the distinguished cambodian guests were also accompanied by tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, li po-chiu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, yin tsan-chen, secretary general of the provincial revolutionary committee, and wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee.

going with samdech and mme penn nouth were yang ling, wife of chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, and chinese embassy counsellor sun hao.

in the evening, samdech and mme penn nouth gave a return reception. samdech penn nouth and chen hsi-lien toasted the daily growing and consolidation of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

the delegation of the sri lanka-china friendship association led by s.w. walpita, president of the association, left here by train today to continue its friendly visit in china. it will then leave for home via kwangchow.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned kuo tung-chun, hsing jen-hsien and li ta-nan.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and his wife gave a reception here this evening warmly celebrating the national day of chile.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chou hua-min, han tsung-cheng, hsieh hua, su chieh, ting kuo-yu, yao hsiao-cheng, chang wen-chin, yang chi and li chuan.

ambassador armando uribe arce and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and chile.

ambassador uribe spoke of the struggle waged by the chilean people to build a free, independent and sovereign state, and the concrete historical conditions that led to the formation of the present government of the people's unity. he said: "we are struggling against the interests of foreign imperialism, against internal monopolies, against feudalistic residue, against distortions in the developing economy, and with the will to overcome obstacles of nature and contradictions."

the ambassador warmly praised the friendship between the chilean and chinese peoples. he said that the establishment of diplomatic relations in december of 1970 had consolidated the friendship between the peoples and governments of the two countries. "each and every one of our reciprocal activities during this period", he added, "serves a fundamental task: to know each other in order to appreciate each other's values."

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua praised the chilean people for carrying on protracted and unremitting struggles against aggression, plunder, control and interference by imperialism. he said: "in the last two years, the chilean government and people, under the leadership of

president salvador allende, have made unremitting efforts and achieved important successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, defending their own resources and maritime rights, strengthening their solidarity with countries of the third world and pursuing an independent foreign policy. we sincerely rejoice at all this."

he said that the chinese and chilean peoples have sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound friendship in the long struggles against imperialism and colonialism, and that the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and chile has further promoted the mutual understanding and friendship. he expressed the belief that the two peoples would continue to support and learn from each other and advance together in the common struggles in the years to come.

present at the reception were heads of various diplomatic missions in china.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chi Peng-fei Meets New Danish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met j.a.w. paludan, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of denmark to china, and discussed matters related to the presentation of credentials.

New Danish Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

j.a.w. paludan, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of denmark to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion was flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy in peking.

present were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, and wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND IRAN

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, shahbanou of iran, arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. she received a rousing welcome from tens of thousands of people in the chinese capital.

accompanying her imperial majesty on the visit are her excellency madame farideh diba, mother of the shahbanou; his excellency mr. amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister; and other high-ranking officials of the iranian government.

the distinguished iranian guests were welcomed at the airport by premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and his wife yu li-chun, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport, which flew the national flags of iran and china. the band played the national anthems of iran and china. her imperial majesty, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, then reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's

liberation army and walked round to meet the cheering crowd.

after the airport ceremony, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi rode in a limousine with premier chou en-lai to the guesthouse which flew her imperial majesty's standard. she was greeted by crowds along the route. at tienanmen square in the heart of the city, young people performed a rich variety of dances in honour of the distinguished guests.

madame teng ying-chao welcomed her imperial majesty farah pahlavi at the guesthouse.

abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, and heads of diplomatic missions to china of various countries were at the airport to welcome her imperial majesty and her entourage.

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome from Tens of Thousands of People

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, was accorded a warm welcome by tens of thousands of people lining the streets upon her arrival in peking by special plane this afternoon on a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. her imperial majesty is accompanied by madame farideh diba, mother of the shahbanou, and amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister.

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and his wife yu li-chun, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh were present at the airport to welcome the distinguished iranian guests.

with her imperial majesty on her visit are abdolazim valian, minister of cooperatives and rural affairs, mrs. farokhrou parsai, minister of education, and other high ranking officials: hormoz gharib, karim pasha bahadori, lt. general mohsen hasheminejad, shaojaeddin shafa, reza ghotbi, arsalane nayernouri, mrs. elli antoniades, amir massoud barzin, amir masoud mirfakhrai and cyrus tajbakhsh.

peking airport flew the national flags of iran and china today. when her imperial majesty farah pahlavi alighted from the plane at 4 p.m., premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders went forward and cordially shook hands with the distinguished iranian guests to welcome them.

children presented flowers to her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda, minister abdolazim valian and mrs. farokhrou parsai.

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of iran and china. her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and other distinguished guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as the distinguished iranian guests walked around to meet the welcoming crowds, the airport was a scene of jubilation, with people beating drums and gongs, singing and dancing, and shouting "a warm welcome to her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and iranian people exclamation"

then the distinguished guests from iran drove to the guest house in the company of chinese leaders. at tienanmen square and the main thoroughfare numerous multi-coloured banners fluttered. streamers spanning the streets read, in chinese and persian, "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from iran exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" iranian and chinese songs were broadcast by loudspeakers along the streets.

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, and madame farideh diba and prime minister amir abbas hoveyda, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, drove in open cars past the welcoming crowds. when the distinguished guests passed the tienanmen square, the well-wishers waved bouquets and coloured streamers while young people danced to the beating of drums and strains of music to express the chinese people's friendly feeling for the distinguished guests. the shahbanou of iran and other guests repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

madame teng ying-chao greeted her imperial majesty at the guest house.

also welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were:

hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china, including sha feng, ho

ying, chen chieh, chien cheng-ying, ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan, chih chun, chang wen-pin, wang hai-jung, miao hai-ling, chin chao, wang hai-ting, wang hao, chang chieh, han hsu, chou chueh and wang hsiao-yi.

on hand were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and embassy officials, members of the iranian table tennis delegation, and heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in peking.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih accompanied the distinguished guests to peking.

Premier Chou En-lai and Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, held talks with her imperial majesty farah pahlavi the shahbanou of iran here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the iranian side were: prime minister amir abbas hoveyda, iranian ambassador to china abbas aram, and karim pasha bahadori, chief of private cabinet of her imperial majesty the shahbanou.

present on the chinese side were: vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned chou chueh, lin ai-li, tang wen-sheng, tao miao-fa and hua li-ming.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Shahbanou of Iran Farah Pahlavi

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran.

among the distinguished iranian guests present at the banquet were madame farideh diba, mother of the shahbanou, amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister, abdolazim valian, minister of cooperatives and rural affairs, and mrs. farokhrou parsai, minister of education.

present were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and embassy officials, and members of the iranian table tennis delegation.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame lin chia-mei; madame yu li-chun, wife of kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; foreign minister chi peng-fei and madame hsu han-ping; and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh attended.

the national flags of iran and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. accompanied by premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien, her imperial majesty the shahbanou farah pahlavi, madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and the other distinguished iranian guests entered the hall amidst warm applause mingled with joyous music of welcome.

premier chou en-lai and her imperial majesty the shahbanou farah pahlavi spoke at the banquet (full texts of the speeches to be released separately). after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of iran and china.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the friendship between the chinese and iranian people. hosts and guests chatted cordially and drank many toasts to the continuous growth and consolidation of the friendship between the people of china and iran and the friendly relations between the two countries. in the course of the banquet, the orchestra played the strains of the iranian song "coronation" and the chinese song "great peking" and other iranian and chinese music.

also present at the banquet were:

hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the islamic association of china and other organizations concerned sha feng, ho ying, han tsung-cheng, chen chieh, chien cheng-ying, chih chun, chang wen-pin, li ching-chuan, ting hsi-lin, wang hai-jung, miao hai-ling, chin chao, wang hai-ting, yu hui-yung, wang hao, chang chieh, wu chung-chao, chou chueh and chu chuan-hsien; and

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and madame hsiao chih.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai at Banquet in Honor of Shahbanou of Iran Farah Pahlavi

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet given here this evening to welcome her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran:

your imperial majesty farah pahlavi, respected shahbanou of iran,

your excellency respected madame farideh diba,

your excellency respected prime minister amir abbas hoveyda,

distinguished guests from iran,

friends and comrades,

we are most glad tonight to have the privilege of holding this banquet in honour of her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, her excellency madame farideh diba and his excellency prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and all the other distinguished guests from iran. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express warm welcome to her imperial majesty and all the other distinguished iranian guests and, through you, to pay high respects to his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, and convey our cordial greetings to the iranian people.

iran is a country with a long history and an ancient civilization. the industrious, courageous and talented iranian people created the splendid persian culture, which remains a rich legacy for mankind and adds lustre to the treasury of world civilization. under the leadership of his imperial majesty pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, the government and people of iran have made continuous efforts and achieved successes in safeguarding state sovereignty, protecting national resources, developing national culture and building their country. the chinese government and people sincerely wish you continuous new victories on your road of advance.

friends and comrades,

friendly contacts and traditional friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples date back to ancient times. the world-famous "silk road" opened up more than 2,000 years ago is the best testimony to these contacts and friendship. it played a great historic role in promoting political, economic and cultural exchanges between the east and the west. however, owing to sabotage and obstruction

by imperialism, the friendly ties between our two countries were interrupted for a period of time. today, we are glad to see that, with the joint efforts of our two sides, the traditional friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have resumed and developed on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. last year her royal highness princess ashraf and her royal highness princess fatemeh visited our country, leaving with us deep impressions. china's special envoy attended upon invitation the grand celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire and was accorded warm and cordial reception by the government and people of iran. in paying the present friendly visit to our country, her imperial majesty and the other distinguished iranian guests have brought us the profound friendly sentiments of the iranian people; this will surely make a new contribution towards increasing the mutual understanding between china and iran and promoting the further development of the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

distinguished guests from iran,

since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, have maintained independence and persevered in self-reliance and achieved some successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. however, the level of our economic development is still comparatively low and there remain a number of shortcomings in our work. during their tour of our capital and other places, her imperial majesty and the other distinguished iranian guests will make contacts with our people and get acquainted with their work and life. we sincerely hope that during your visit you will give valuable advice about our work.

we wish complete success to the visit of her imperial majesty and the other distinguished iranian guests.

now i propose a toast

to the continuous strengthening and development of the friendship between the peoples of china and iran and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the prosperity of iran and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran,

to the health of her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran,

to the health of her excellency madame farideh diba,

to the health of his excellency prime minister amir abbas hoveyda,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from iran,

to the health of his excellency ambassador abass aram,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades exclamation

Speech by Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran at Banquet of Welcome Given by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, at the banquet of welcome given by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

your excellency mr. prime minister,

ladies and gentlemen,

i would like to express my sincere thanks for your very kind remarks concerning his imperial majesty the shahanshah of iran, my country, myself and my companions. these remarks reflect not only the existing understanding and friendship between our two countries, but the very ancient, historical and cultural ties linking the chinese and iranian peoples. the length and depth of this relationship have few parallels in the history of the world.

the very warm and splendid welcome which was extended to us on our arrival in your historical and beautiful capital, characterises our two peoples' genuine feelings of affinity towards each other. it is thus a great source of gratification for me to have brought for your industrious and noble people a message reflecting several thousand years of cordial and amicable relationship. i ardently hope that this visit will herald a new era in the strengthening of this age-old friendship between our two countries and our nations.

almost from its commencement, the history of my country has been linked with that of china. persian literature is full of charming references to your country, the

most beautiful of which are to be found in the works of nezami, one of the greatest persian poets. in the realm of fine arts, especially painting and the art of the miniature, the relationship between our two countries over centuries has been so profound that in our literature the expression "negarestane chin" (chinese picture gallery) stands for the embodiment of artistic beauty, while a painter expressing a magical power of portraiture is described as a "chinese portraitist".

it is now more than two thousand years since the first diplomatic missions were exchanged between iran and china, and this precedent was followed for many centuries. parallel with these ties, extensive commercial contacts were maintained, especially, as your excellency mentioned, through the famous "silk road" and by the persian gulf and the ports of china. the numerous chinese travellers who visited iran, the first of them two thousand years ago, have left books of travels containing valuable information concerning social and economic conditions of iran in ancient times.

in view of these historical ties, it is natural that members of my party and i here tonight do not regard ourselves as mere recently-arrived guests, but feel that we have come here as old acquaintances and as representatives of ties which have lasted for several thousand years between our two civilizations and cultures which are amongst the purest and most ancient in the world. indeed, participation of the representative of the people's republic of china in the 2500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire represented, so to speak, a reunion of our two civilizations. i am certain that during my stay in your great and beautiful country i shall gain a first-hand acquaintance with many of the works of china's cultural heritage and at the same time with your country's widely-diffused and dynamic contemporary art and culture.

but, mr. prime minister, the things we find interesting and praiseworthy in your country are not limited to china's cultural heritage or to the historic and artistic ties between our two countries. we are interested particularly in a closer association with the great new society that is being built today in your vast country under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

we have come here, first and foremost to see at first hand your great successes in all fields of endeavour and the great progress of your country in its economic and social spheres.

we in our country have of course witnessed from afar your remarkable achievements inspired by the thoughts and teachings of chairman mao tsetung. we regard these achievements with great interest and with feelings of respect and praise for the spirit of loyalty and

patriotism of the chinese people as they strive to advance the programmes of public work necessary for the reconstruction of the nation's life. i am certain that the background of our ancient ties, the similarity of our national efforts in this present age, and the great possibilities for the growth of economic, commercial, scientific and cultural cooperation between us, provide the basis for an ever-growing expansion of our mutual ties in all walks of life. it is my earnest wish that this growing collaboration between us may not only benefit our two countries and peoples, but may at the same time serve to strengthen world peace and understanding, in which our two nations have expressed their deep interest and concern. in the progress of our national efforts to raise the material and spiritual levels of life in our societies, no factor is more vitally necessary than peace.

i now raise my glass in a toast to the ever-growing friendship and cooperation between iranian and chinese peoples, to the progress and welfare of the noble people of china, to the health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai and to the health of all the distinguished guests here tonight.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Chi Peng-fei, Liao Cheng-chih, Han Nien-lung and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet and Fete Delegation of Japanese Liberal Democratic Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a conversation with all the members of the delegation of the japanese liberal democratic party with zentaro kosaka, member of the house of representatives and chairman of the party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations, as its leader and masumi ezaki and juichiro tsukada, members of the house of representatives and vice-chairmen of the council for the normalization of japan-china relations, as its deputy leaders. a banquet was given in the evening in honour of the japanese guests.

speaking at the banquet, premier chou en-lai expressed welcome to the delegation of the japanese liberal democratic party led by mr. zentaro kosaka, which had come here to make preparations for prime minister tanaka's visit to china.

he said: china and japan are close neighbours separated only by a strip of water and the two peoples have a profound traditional friendship. for half a century the relations between our two countries have been in a very abnormal state because of the aggression and wars carried out by japanese militarism against china. the chinese people were made to endure the most serious disasters and the japanese people, too, suffered from the results of the wars of aggression. adhering to chairman mao tsetung's teachings, the people of china make a strict distinction between the handful of militarist elements and the masses of the japanese people. history is developing and time advancing. we should look forward. it is the general trend of events and popular demand to promote and develop sino-japanese friendship and bring about normal diplomatic relations between the two countries. this has become a strong tide not to be stemmed by any force.

premier chou en-lai said: on the very day the tanaka cabinet of japan was formed, prime minister tanaka stated that in diplomacy, normalization of relations with the people's republic of china would be expedited. thereafter prime minister tanaka and foreign minister ohira have on many occasions expressed full understanding of china's three principles on the restoration of sino-japanese diplomatic relations, and taken certain positive measures and steps to this end. this merits welcome and the chinese government has already made a positive response. we are convinced that through their joint efforts, china and japan will surely be able to remove the interferences, end the state of war between the two countries, realize the normalization of china-japan diplomatic relations and establish friendly good-neighbour relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, so that our two great nations will be friends from generation to generation.

premier chou en-lai said: the chinese people is a great people, the japanese people is a great people. the normalization of the relations between china and japan and the development of their friendship not only conform to the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but will greatly help ease tension in asia and safeguard world peace.

he said: the present new development in china-japan relations is the result of prolonged struggle by the people of the two countries. the masses of the japanese people and friends of various strata and various organizations in japan have made unremitting efforts for

this purpose. messrs. tatsunosuke takasaki, kenzo matsumura and tanzan ishibashi and other far-sighted personages in the liberal democratic party also made positive contributions over a long period of time. the chinese people will never forget the japanese friends who have sown seeds of china-japan friendship.

premier chou en-lai expressed appreciation of mr. kosaka's statement that the visiting delegation of the liberal democratic party of japan would do its utmost to pave the way for prime minister tanaka's visit to china. he expressed the belief that the current visit of the friends on the delegation had, through frank talks and exchange of views, increased mutual understanding between the two sides, and this would help prime minister tanaka's china visit achieve fruitful results.

in his speech, mr. zentaro kosaka said: we have come to visit china as the first official delegation of the liberal democratic party. the party has made the normalization of japan-china relations its policy and formally adopted a decision with regard to this. the party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations sincerely hopes to cooperate with the (japanese) government to normalize japan-china relations, put an end to the abnormal situation that has long existed in these relations and establish peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. all members of the delegation have come to visit china with this ardent hope.

he said: reviewing the long historical relations between the two countries, we can see that japan learned a lot from china. they have a traditional, 2,000-year-old friendship, but in a period during the past half a century, there were incidents for which we express our readiness to make profound self-examination. we will, on the basis of this self-examination, establish friendly relations with china.

he said: during our current visit to china, we have seen once again the great ancient culture of china and the concerted efforts of the 800 million chinese people to build their country. we are deeply moved. despite the difference of our social systems, we believe that our two countries can learn from each other's experience and good points and advance hand in hand. this is not only in the interests of our two peoples, but will contribute to the prosperity of asia and the world.

in conclusion, mr. kosaka said: we have come to china as prime minister tanaka's advance group. we ardently hope to enhance our mutual understanding through a frank and full exchange of views with premier chou and other chinese leaders and thus contribute to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

present at the meeting and the banquet were members of the japanese delegation torasaburo shintani, hideji kawasaki,

toshio kimura, ken yasui, seijuro arafune, eikichi takahashi, tokuma utsunomiya, heiji ogawa, masao maeda, ken harada, noboru takeshita, motosaburo tokai, ryoichi nagata, akira eto, soichi kamoda, takao kameoka, shigesada marumo, hisanari yamada, tokusaburo kosaka and hyosuke kujiraoka; hiroshi hashimoto and seven other members of the delegation's entourage; and correspondents accompanying the delegation.

present on the occasions were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and a representative of the office.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including shih shao-hua, chang hsiang-shan, han hsu, peng hua, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, kao chien-chung, chen kang, liu hua, li meng-ching, chin su-cheng, li fu-teh, ting min, lin li-yun, chiang pei-chu, wang hsiao-hsien, chou pin and tang chia-hsuan.

present at the banquet were n.p.c. standing committee members hu yu-chih and lin chiao-chih; as well as chou pei-yuan, yu sang, hao chung-shih, liu hsi-wen, wang yeh-chiu, hsieh ping-hsin, tung lin, lu wei-chao, wang hsiao-yi, ting to and liu yuan.

Japanese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Wuhan for Changsha

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 18, 1972)

the japanese table tennis delegation led by hisao kido, leader, and hiroshi yaoita, deputy leader, left for changsha by train today after a friendly visit to wuhan.

the delegation arrived here from peking on september 16. the hupeh branch of the all-china sports federation gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends that evening. yesterday evening the branch held a ceremony to welcome the delegation. attending were liang jen-kuei, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, and han ning-fu, vice-chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee. then japanese table tennis players had friendly matches with hupeh players.

during its stay in wuhan, the delegation visited a heavy machine tools plant and the yangtze river bridge and attended a theatrical performance.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese TT Delegation and TT Association Delegation Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

the table tennis delegation and the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam left here for home by air today after participating in the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the organizing committee of the first asian t.t. championships and chinese t.t. players.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Junior Table Tennis Team Plays Friendly Matches with Peking Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

the romanian junior table tennis team met the peking junior team in a friendly competition at the workers' indoor stadium here this evening.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of other chinese departments li hsi-ling, shih lin-feng, liu kuang-ya, wei ming and chang chun-han watched the competition.

present on the occasion were paneth farkas, leader of the romanian junior table tennis delegation, nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and embassy officials.

four team matches were played between young men, young women, boy and girl players respectively. the rule of the women's team event was followed in the boys' competition.

their fine performance drew many outbursts of applause from the more than 10,000 spectators.

the romanian players won the young women's team event 3:2, the girls' team event 4:1 and the boys' team event 3:2. it lost to the peking team 2:5 in the young men's team event.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Rural Cadres' Delegation from Sudan Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

the rural cadres' delegation from the sudan led by shawgi ibrahim asaad, head of the hydraulic engineering department of the ministry of cooperation and rural development, left here for home by air today.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, tachai, linhsien county, wuhan, shaoshan, shanghai and nanking.

seeing the delegation off at peking airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned chou mi, li yung-kai, ning an-yu, hsu yun-tien, cheng ta-yung and ma ling.

present was sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Fang Yi and Ho Ying Meet with Togolese Goodwill Mission Led by Foreign Minister Hunlede

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and vice-foreign minister ho ying, this afternoon met with joachim hunlede, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of togo, and the togolese goodwill mission he is leading. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were members of the togolese goodwill mission: alex mivedor, henri dogo, michel eklo and polycarpe johnson.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng, yen chia-hua, kao chien-chung, chu hsien-sung, lo hsu and chao ching-tien.

Chi Peng-fei, Fang Yi and Ho Ying Continue Talks with Togolese Goodwill Mission Led by Foreign Minister Joachim Hunlede

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and vice-foreign minister ho ying this morning continued talks with togolese foreign minister joachim hunlede and the goodwill mission he is leading.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Premier Chou En-lai Continues Talks with Vice President M.M. Chona and Zambian Goodwill Mission Led by Him

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon continued to hold talks with m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and the zambian goodwill mission led by him. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the zambian side were: zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga, and members of the delegation minister w.p. nyirenda, minister f. liboma and mr. e.h.b. simukulwa.

on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned ho ying, chen mu-hua, wen yeh-chan, chi chao-chu and chao ching-tien.

Zambian Goodwill Mission Visits People's Commune and Exhibition in Peking Area

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, mrs. chona and the zambian goodwill mission led by the vice-president received a warm welcome when they visited a people's commune on peking's outskirts this morning. the guests were accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

upon their arrival, the commune members beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and shouted slogans to express the friendly feeling of the chinese people for the distinguished guests, who have brought with them the friendship of the zambian people for the chinese people.

hsu ching-hsiang, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, briefed the distinguished guests on the general conditions of the commune. then the guests visited a duck farm, an orchard and a shop. vice-president chona and others visited a family and chatted cordially with commune members about their life. the guests had photographs taken together with commune members.

in the afternoon, vice-president and mrs. chona and others visited the national arts and crafts exhibition in the company of hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry.

zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and his wife accompanied vice-president chona on his visit.

Zambian Vice President Honored at Peking Soiree, Togolese Goodwill Mission Also Invited

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1972)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries arranged a soiree today to welcome m.m. chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and mrs. chona, and the zambian goodwill mission he is leading.

joachim huntede, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of togo, and the togolese goodwill mission he is leading attended the soiree upon invitation.

attending the soiree were also zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and his wife, diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy, as well as students and trainees of zambia and tanzania in peking.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yang chieh, minister of communications, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned liu ching-tang, ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng and chu chuan-hsien.

the china dance drama troupe presented the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women". it was applauded by the distinguished guests.

Vice President of Zambia Visits Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and mrs. chona and the zambian goodwill mission led by the vice-president this morning visited peking university to a warm welcome from teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students there. they were accompanied on the visit by ting kuo-yu, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

bedecked with streamers of welcome, the university was today in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and zambian people. when vice-president and mrs. chona arrived, the students beat drums and gongs and waved flowers and coloured streamers to greet them.

huang hsin-pai and chou pei-yuan, leading members of the university revolutionary committee, briefed the distinguished guests on the university's history and the current revolution in education. the guests then went round the campus and inspected reading rooms and sports grounds. they also attended a theatrical performance.

accompanied by wang hao, wife of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, mrs. chona and other distinguished guests visited the peking no. 5 kindergarten this afternoon.

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